New-York Daily Times.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICANISM IN NEW-JERSEY.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT NEWARK.

State Mass Meeting at Newark—Address to the People of the State—Speeches, Resolutions, &c.

The Republicans of New-Jersey met in Mass State Convention at Library Hall, Newark, yesterday afternoon and evening. The call for the gathering summoned the people of the State, without regard to past differences, to oppose the policy of the Administration—to insist upon the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and to take effectual measures for the organization of a Republican Party in New-Jersey. The call was signed by a great number of citizens. The attendance at the opening of the meeting was large and highly respectable, and in the evening was considerably increased. Great enthusiasm marked the proceedings.

The meeting was called to order a few minutes past 3 o'clock, by Gen. E. PAULISON, Esq., of Passaic, as member of the National Executive Committee appointed by the Republican Convention at Pittsburg in February.)

Dr. WM. C. PARKER, of Essex County, was chosen Temporary Chairman, and JACOB SHARP, of Mercer County, Secretary pro tem.

Prayer was offered by Rev. WILLIAM H. BROWN, of Newark.

A Committee of five on Permanent Organization was appointed, who retired to deliberate; and in the interim, letters were read from Hons. LYMAN TRUMBULL and JACOB W. MILLER, and E. W. WHEELER, Esq., of Morristown.

SPEECH OF COL. DELAHAY, OF KANSAS.

Col. DELAHAY, of Kansas, was introduced and made an effective appeal in behalf of the Free-State men. The Colonel is a tall, thin, earnest gentleman, 40 years old, with a thick, jet-black moustache and beard, and speaks fluently. He said it had been at some sacrifice that he placed himself in the hands of Jerseymen, for he desired to speak with those where brethren were already settled in Kansas. The time has come when the horizon is enshrouded in clouds, and he had to bear his testimony to certain facts which Jerseymen should be made aware of. It was known to them that Freedom had been treated with contempt in Kansas. It was for them to say whether, by their opportune interference, they would take care of their brethren and sisters in Kansas. For himself, Mr. DELAHAY did not know exactly where he stood. Once, he was a Democrat; in 1838, he was the first to get up a Polk club, in Springfield, Ill., but he had since been read out of the ranks. He could not now state Principles. He held that the passage of an "Enabling Act," of which so much is said, is but the sleight-of-hand of the day. Kansas has a Republican Constitution, suited to her people; she says that on the 1st of August, 1857, Slavery shall be taken out of that Territory, [cheers,] and you will sympathize with her in that resolution. [Great cheering.] Jerseymen are always in the right. Let us trust there will be an expression of all the Free States to compel Congress to admit Kansas with her free Constitution.

We in Kansas have patiently submitted to all manner of wrong. Our fathers never submitted to outrage with more patience than they. They have as yet the first outrage to commit. The other party have trodden upon our rights, and by the ballot, with Mr. PIERCE at their head, endeavored to enforce outrageous laws in defiance of the wishes of the people. And in order not to put himself in opposition to Government authority, Mr. D. had timely warned the then enforcement of the laws; but he trusted them so to no intimation that they would repudiate one of themselves. Mr. DELAHAY went on to show that when Kansas was not admitted with the Constitution she has adopted, there will be but little peace. They have signalized their desire to undermine the foundations of a State Government, and they desire to put down every one of them. Slavery is not necessary in Kansas. It is a grain and grazing country. A good negro is worth $1,000; many bring as much as $1,500—many 10 per cent. It costs $200 per year to keep a slave. The argument for free labor is, that a free laborer is 100 per cent. cheaper. As a grazing country it is the best in the country. The beef is unsurpassed for fine, flavorish grandeur. So for wheat; and as for minerals, the country is full of them.

He spoke of the recent elections. In St. Louis, Slave How, had been elected Mayor of the city by the Benton Democrats—a circumstance which Mr. D. considered equivalent to a Republican victory. In Connecticut, too, the result is gratifying.

Mr. D. said it would be pleasant for him could he be identified with a Party, for he had always preserved an identity. But in Kansas they had no politics. [Laughter.]

ORGANIZATION.

The following permanent officers were elected:

President—Hon WILLIAM PARRY, of Burlington.

Vice-Presidents.

Camden.....Wm. Moore.
Burlington.....Robert Emmons.
Burlington.....L. D. Hummell.
Gloucester.....Philip J. Gray.
Cumberland.....Isaac West.
Salem.....Samuel Meeker.
Gloucester.....John W. Hazleton.
Salem.....Grinnell L. Grinnell.
Hunterdon.....John E. Forman.
Somerset.....George S. Green.
Middlesex.....John W. Stout.
Monmouth.....John Holmes.
Morris.....George F. McCulloch.
Sussex.....George W. Cowperthwaite.
Passaic.....Henry M. Low.
Warren.....Judge Lowry.
Union.....David Ryerson.
Essex.....Robert S. Kennedy.

Secretaries.

First Congressional District....W. H. Snowden.
Second Congressional District..Jacob L. Swazey.
Third Congressional District...Mr. Gordon.
Fourth Congressional District...James H. Shuble.
Fifth Congressional District.....George A. Emmet.

A Committee of five was appointed to prepare an address and draft resolutions.

Colonel HOWARD, of Rhode Island, in a short speech, stated that the result of the election in that State was an indication of favor to the administration of Mr. PIERCE.

ADDRESS.

An elaborate address to the people of the State was reported. It reviews the questions involved in the Slavery issue, discusses the relations of parties, the acquisition of Louisiana, the annexation of Texas, the Missouri Compromise; shows that the agitations on the subject of Slavery have been brought about by the measures of the slaveholding class, whose threats, instead of being disregarded, have been yielded to, and thus they have been taught to regard them as all-powerful. The address then proceeds:

From the hurried survey we have now made of our history, it is clear that, from the time the question of the admission of Missouri arose, the advocates of the extension of Slavery have had a series of unvarying triumphs. In every conflict Slavery has succeeded in diverting the policy of the Government further and still further from that of its framers. So constantly have the Slavery-Extensionists triumphed—so constantly have the defenders of Freedom and the principles of the Constitution yielded to the threats of the former, that politicians who seek to be always on the strong side have of late come to adopt it as an axiom that a political acquiescence, in order to be a successful office-seeker, must be on the side of Slavery. When, then, through some one of this ingenious but unprincipled set of men had outdone all others in approaching the monstrous idea of disregarding the Missouri Compromise—since Slavery had nothing more to gain by it, and Freedom everything to lose by repealing it—the whole race of demagogues, repulsed at every point by the infinite numbers of the population, immediately approved of it, and seemed only to excite each other in their zeal to carry it into execution. They believed that the highest object of the Government would certainly reward those who should avail in this scheme to appropriate Slavery and outrage the friends of Freedom. And, therefore, assailed from any quarter, to the surprise and disgust of the people, they resisted the question that had just been forever settled. Powerless not to resist—denounced by the Constitutional the policy inaugurated by the framers of the Constitution and repealed the Missouri Compromise, in violation of every principle of honor.

At the approaching Presidential election these demagogues fondly hope that the object for which they have raised the tempest will be attained. Having forced the Democratic Party and the American party in the South into the support of their schemes, they will soon call on the American people to crown them with success.

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The duty of every American who desires to be true to the Constitution and fulfil his obligations under that sacred instrument, in this extraordinary case, is plain. He has but to follow the example of the founders of the Union and to adhere to their principles. They who made the Constitution understood it best. The example of WASHINGTON is still a light to guide us. It will lead us only in the old safe course, and not into the marsh and mire into which modern demagogues have led the nation. The patriotism of JEFFERSON and MARSHAL is still wiser, and better, than the dangers and interested dogmas of DOUGLAS or STEPHENSON. Let us bring back the Government to the policy of its founders. Let us reëstablish in 1856 the doctrines of 1787. Let us do as our fathers did—leave Slavery all its rights, but prohibit its extension. Abstain most sacredly from interfering with it in the States, but prohibit it forever in the Territories. Maintain every principle of the Constitution—those which protect the rights of the slaveholder just as fully as those which do not, and those which do not just as fully as those which do.

The Republican Party of the United States having but one object at heart, have also but one policy to pursue. We seek only to bring back the Government to the principles of the Constitution. We stand where we have always stood, and, where a few years ago, all the sensible men of all parties stood. We stand by the Missouri Compromise, by the principle of the Ordinance of 1787—by and for the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. That which was constitutional last year, or fifty years ago, must be constitutional now. The Constitution has not changed, because enemies have assailed it.

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As for the candidates for office, we shall require of them but one principle—devotion to our cause; but one qualification—ability to maintain it with credit to the country.

Fellow-citizens of New-Jersey, the principles we have thus set forth have long been your principles, no matter what party you have belonged to. Both the old parties have frequently, in the Legislature or in State Conventions, professed them. Having so frequently avowed these sentiments when they were not in danger, will you desert them now they are assailed? Having so often declared your devotion to the Constitution, will you now leave that sacred instrument to the mercies of its enemies? Will you allow demagogues whom you detest, to trample it under foot? The time approaches when you may inflict upon these demagogues the punishment they so richly merit, and make them signal examples, so that politicians thereafter may shun their folly and fate. But if you fail to punish, you reward them; and make them examples which other demagogues will not fail to follow. You are soon, as a part of the American people, to utter your all-decisive judgment, and to bid the politicians and the statesmen of the country, either to restore the Government to the policy of its framers and to the principles of the Constitution, or to go on, as they have been doing, perverting its principles and undermining the foundation of the Union. There is no doubt which of these is the line of duty and of patriotism. We trust you will not fail to pursue it.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That the people of New-Jersey, without distinction of party, in public assemblage, look upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the steps then warned the Free-Slavery interest that we should regard it as a breach of public faith and a wanton sacrifice of territory forever consecrated to human Freedom to the blight of Slavery; that it only remains for us now to fulfill the pledge we then made to restore the restrictive spirit of Slavery, and to accept the issue thus forced upon the Free States.

Resolved, That while we do not desire to make war upon any party, or to oppose the spread of any beneficent principle, yet we regard the momentous issue at the approaching election to be—whether Slavery or Freedom shall be National; whether it shall remain within its original limits, or whether it shall be extended into Territories pledged and dedicated to Freedom.

Resolved, That as citizens of New Jersey, uniformly true to their constitutional obligations, we disclaim, and earnestly disavow, any desire to interfere with Slavery wherever by the Constitution it is lawfully existing; but that the only design and purpose of the Republican Party is to restore the Government to the policy of its founders.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our fellow-citizens in Kansas, outraged as they are and have been both by Border ruffians and a weak and wicked Administration; and that, if Congress shall reject their application for admission into the Union as a Free State, it will become our duty, as well as the imperative duty of the friends of Freedom in all the States, to make the cause of Kansas their own, and seek redress for the great wrong as the ballot-box.

Resolved, That Free Institutions being indispensably the safeguard of our country and to the welfare of posterity, it is a duty which we owe to its development, we regard it as a duty which we owe to its preservation, of our country and to the welfare of posterity, it is make every honorable effort to secure the admission of the States which are yet to be erected out of our vast national domain, in such form, that their Constitutions Schools and Free Speech shall ever be the distinguishing characteristics of their inhabitants.

Resolved, That we recommend that a State Convention be held in Trenton on Wednesday, the 23d of May next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th of June, to nominate Candidates for President and Vice-President, to nominate an Electoral ticket, and to transact such other business as may be deemed advisable for the permanent organization and success of the Republican Party.

Mr. GRAY, of Camden, seconded the resolutions.

Mr. H. N. CONGER, Editor of the Newark *Mercury*, spoke with earnestness of the result of 1854.

The question was put on the adoption of the resolutions, and they were carried by a unanimous AYE!

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen were unanimously elected as a State Executive Committee: Wm. P. Sherman, Elias Cook, David Ripley, John W. Stout, C. M. K. Paulison, Geo. S. Green, Philip S. Gray, and Isaac M. Tucker.

The Committee was authorized to appoint a Corresponding Member in each county.

The meeting then adjourned until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting reassembled at the appointed hour, when speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen, among whom was Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, United States Senator from Ohio, who was still speaking at 9¼ o'clock, when the train left for New-York, and was to be succeeded by Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and Gen. NYE, of this City.

Transportation to Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 9.

A Committee from Kansas is in this City, delegated by a number of the business men of that Territory, to take steps for the establishment of a line of steamers from Alton, Ill., to Kansas, for the transportation of Northern emigrants and merchandise. The Committee will proceed to Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Immediate Admission of Kansas into the Union.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

PROBABILITY OF THE RECOGNITION OF WALKER'S GOVERNMENT, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.

Mr. SEWARD'S speech, to-day, was heard by a large and attentive auditory. It is generally esteemed his grandest production.

The effort to get some action of our Government in favor of the Nicaragua Transit Company against WALKER, has been renewed without success. The friends of the President state that if WALKER gets safely through his present war with Costa Rica, the President will recognise his Government. HISE, of Kentucky, the former Minister to Central America, recommends it. The latter has been here to consult with the President on the subject, and it is said that he has declined the appointment of Minister as WHEELER'S successor in Nicaragua.

The House Committee on Territories is unable to report on the Kansas State Constitution because of the absence of members. This is a very unfortunate loss of time.

The Committee on Elections heard arguments today in the contested case of OTERO against GALLEGOS. The chances appear to be largely in favor of the latter.

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XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.

BILLS FROM THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

A number of bills from the Court of Claims, making appropriations for certain claims, were passed.

PRINTING THE KANSAS MEMORIAL.

The question of printing the Memorial of the Kansas Legislature, presented by Mr. CLAY, was taken up.

Mr. BUTLER opposed the motion on the ground that the memorial being arrogant in its language, it would be violative of the rules of the Senate to print it. He had no objection to Kansas coming in the Union as a Free or Slave State, but he wanted it to enter honestly through the gate, and not climb over the wall or creep under it.

Mr. MASON thought the memorial ought not to have been received; he now moved that it be laid upon the table.

Mr. SEWARD said he desired to be heard on the question.

The subject was postponed, and the special order resumed, the right of the floor belonging to

Mr. SEWARD, who addressed the Senate as follows:

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT: To obtain empire in easy and common; to govern it well is difficult and rare indeed. I salute the Congress of the United States in the exercise of its most important function, that of extending the Federal Constitution over added domains, and I salute especially the Senate in the most august of all its manifold characters, itself a Congress of thirty-one free, equal, sovereign States, assembled to decide whether the majestic and fraternal circle shall be opened to receive yet another free, equal, and sovereign State. The Constitution prescribes only two qualifications for new States, namely—a substantial civil community, and a Republican Government. Kansas has both of these. The circumstances of Kansas, and her relations towards the Union, are peculiar, anomalous, and deeply interesting. The United States acquired the province of Louisiana, which included the present Territory of Kansas, from France, in 1803, by a treaty, in which they agreed that its inhabitants should be incorporated into the Federal Union, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States. Nevertheless, Kansas was, in 1820, assigned as a home, for an indefinite period, to several savage Indian tribes, and closed against emigration and all other than aboriginal civilization, but not without a contemporaneous pledge to the American people and to mankind, that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude should be tolerated therein forever. In 1854, Congress directed a removal of the Indian tribes, and organized and opened Kansas to civilization, but by the same act rescinded the pledge of perpetual dedication to Freedom, and substituted for it another, which declared that the (future) people of Kansas should be left perfectly free to establish or to exclude Slavery, as they should decide through the action of the Republican Government which Congress modeled and authorized them to establish, under the protection of the United States. Nevertheless, this latter pledge, when the newly associated people of Kansas, in 1855, were proceeding with the machinery of popular elections, in the manner prescribed by Congress, to choose legislative bodies for the purpose of organizing that Republican Government, armed bands of invaders from the State of Missouri entered the Territory, seized the polls, overpowered or drove away the inhabitants, usurped the elective franchise, deposited false and spurious ballots without regard to regularity of qualification or of numbers, procured official certificates of the result by fraud and force, and thus created and constituted legislative bodies to act for and in the name of the people of the Territory. These legislative bodies afterward assembled, assumed to be a legitimate Legislature, established a code of municipal laws, and put public offices and filled them with officers appointed for a considerable periods by themselves, and thus established a complete and effective foreign tyranny over the people of the Territory. These high-handed transactions were consummated with the expressed purpose of establishing African Slavery as a permanent institution within the Territory by force, in violation of the natural rights of the people solemnly guaranteed to them by the Congress of the United States. The President of the United States has been an accessory to these outrages, and has, by his official acts, encouraged the perpetrators of them in the prosecution of the purpose for which they were committed. He has adopted the usurpation, and made it his own, and he is now maintaining it with the military arm of the Republic. Thus Kansas has been revolutionized, and she now lies subjugated and prostrate at the feet of the President of the United States, while he, through his agency of a despotic tyranny established within her borders, is forcibly introducing and establishing Slavery there, in contempt and defiance of the organic law. These extraordinary transactions have been attended by civil commotions, in which property, life, and liberty, have been exposed to violence, and these commotions still continue to threaten not only the Territory itself, but also the adjacent States, with the calamities and disgraces of civil war. I am fully aware of the gravity of the charges against the President of the United States which this statement of the condition and relations of Kansas imports. I shall proceed, without fear and without reserve, to make them good. The maxim, that a sacred veil must be drawn over the beginning of all Governments, does not hold under our system. I shall first call the accuser into the presence of the Senate—then examine the defences which the President has made—and, last, submit the evidences by which he is convicted. The people of Kansas know whether these charges are true or false. They have adopted them, and, on the ground of the high political necessity which the wrongs they have endured, and are yet enduring, and the dangers through which they have already passed, and the perils in which they are yet exposed, have created, they have provisionally organized themselves as a State, and that State is now here, by its two chosen Senators and one Representative, standing outside the doors of Congress, applying to be admitted into the Union, as a means of relief indispensable for the purposes of peace, freedom and safety. This new State is the President's responsible accuser. The President of the United States, without waiting for the appearance of his accuser at the capital, anticipated the accusations, and submitted his defences against them to Congress. The first one of these defences was contained in his annual message, which was communicated to Congress on the 30th of December, 1855. I examine it. You shall see at once that the President's mind was oppressed—was full of something too large and burdensome to be concealed, and yet too critical to be told. Mark, if you please, the state of the case at that time. So early as August, 1855, the people of Kansas had denounced the Legislature. They had at voluntary elections chosen Mr. A. H. REEDER to represent them in the present Congress, instead of J. W. WHITFIELD, who held a certificate of election under the authority of the Legislature. They had also on the 22d day of October, 1855, by similar voluntary elections, constituted at Topeka an organic Convention, which framed a Constitution for the projected State. They had also on the 15th of December, 1855, at similar voluntary elections, adopted that Constitution, and its tenor was fully known. It provided for elections to be held throughout the new State on the 15th of January, 1856, to fill the offices created by it, and it also required the Executive and Legislative officers, thus to be chosen, to assemble at Topeka on the 4th day of March, 1856, to inaugurate the new State provisionally, and to take the necessary means for the appointment of Senators, who, together with a Representative already chosen, should submit the Constitution to Congress at an early day, and apply for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union. All these proceedings had been based on the grounds that the Territorial authorities of Kansas had been established by armed foreign usurpation, and were nevertheless sustained by the President of the United States. A constitutional obligation required the President "to give to Congress," in his annual Message, "information of the state of the Union." Here is all "the information" which the President gave to Congress concerning the events in Kansas and its relations to the Union:

"In the Territory of Kansas there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the Federal Executive. That could only be in case of obstruction to Federal law, or of organized resistance to Territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection, which, if it should occur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward event will be prevented by the firmness of the people, or by its organic law, possessing the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it, without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States."

This information implies, that no invasion, usurpation, or tyranny, has been committed within the Territory by strangers; and that the provisional State organization now going forward is not only unnecessary, but also prejudicial to good order, and insurrectionary. It menaces the people of Kansas with a threat, that, the President will "overcome and suppress" them. It mocks them with a promise, that, if they shall hereafter deport themselves properly, under the control of authorities by which they have been disfranchised, in determining institutions which have been already fraudulently determined for them by foreign invasion, that then they must be protected against "interference by citizens of any of the States." The President, however, not content with a statement so obscure and unfair, devotes a third part of the annual message to argumentative speculations bearing on the character of his accuser. Each State has two and no more Senators in the Senate of the United States. In determining the apportionment of Representatives in the House of Representatives, and in the electoral colleges among the States, three-fifths of all the slaves in any State are enumerated. The slaveholding or non-slaveholding character of a State is determined, not at the time of its admission into the Union as a State, but at that earlier period of the political life in which, being called a Territory, it is politically dependent on the United States, or on some foreign sovereign. Slavery is tolerated in some of the States, and forbidden in others. Affecting the industrial and economical systems of the several States, as Slavery and Freedom do, this diversity of practice concerning them early worked out a corresponding difference of conditions, interests and ambitions, among the States, and divided and arrayed them into two classes. The balance of political power between these two classes in the Federal system is sensibly affected by the accession of any new State to either of them. Each State therefore watches jealously the settlement, growth, and inchoate stateholding and non-stateholding characters of Territories, which may ultimately come into the Union as States. It has resulted from these circumstances, that Slavery, in relations purely political and absolutely Federal, is an element which enters with more or less activity into many national questions of finance, of revenue, of expenditure, of protection, of free trade, of patronage, of peace, of war, of annexation, of defence, and of conquest, and modifies opinions concerning constructions of the Constitution, and the distribution of powers between the Union and the several States by which it is constituted. Slavery, under these political and Federal aspects alone, enters into the transactions in Kansas, with which the President and Congress are concerned. Nevertheless, the disagreeable subject alludes to those transactions in his defence, as if they were identified with that local discussion of Slavery which he regards as perilous and alarming, and without any other claim to consideration. Thus he alludes to the question before us as belonging to a "political agitation" "concerning a matter which consists to a great extent of exaggeration of inevitable evils, or overdoing in social improvement, or mere imagination of grievance, having but a remote connection with any of the constitutional functions of the Federal Government, and menacing the stability of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union." In like manner the President assails and stigmatizes those who defend and maintain the cause of Kansas as "men of narrow views and sectional purposes," "engaged in those wild and chimerical schemes of social change which are generated one after another in the unstable minds of visionary agitators and interested agitators"—"mad zealots, raising the storm of frenzy and faction," "sectional agitators," "enemies of the Constitution, who have surrendered themselves so far to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans, and trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation, and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our free institutions." Sir, the President's defence on this occasion, if not a matter simply personal, is at least one of temporary and ephemeral importance. Possibly, the advantages he will gain by transferring to his defence a portion of the popular prejudice against Abolition and Abolitionists, can be spared to him. It would be wise, however, for those whose interests are inseparable from Slavery, to reflect that Abolition will gain an equivalent benefit from the identification of the President's defence with their cherished institution. Abolition is a slow but irresistible uprising of principles of natural justice and humanity, obnoxious to prejudice, because they conflict inconveniently with existing social, social and political interests. It belongs to others than statesmen, charged with the care of present interests, to conduct the social reformation of mankind in its broadest bearings. I leave to Abolitionists their own work of self-vindication. They, however, remind slaveholders that there is no possible oppression and persecution competent to effectual against such movements; and then the odium they have before unjustly incurred becomes an element of strength and power. Christianity, blindly maligned during three centuries, by Prætors, Governors, Senates, Councils and Emperors, towered above its enemies in a fourth; and on the cross on which its Founder had expired, which therefore was the emblem of its shame, became the sign under which it went forth ever-thereafter, conquering and to conquer. Abolition is only yet in its first century. The President makes a false issue, and elaborates an irrelevant argument to prove that Congress has no right or power, nor has any sister State any right or power, to interfere within a Slave State, by legislation or force, to abolish Slavery therein—as if you or I, or any other responsible man, ever maintained the contrary. The President distorts the Constitution from its simple text, so as to make it expressly and directly default, protect and guarantee African Slavery. Thus he alleges that "the Government" which resulted from the Revolution was a "Federal Republic of the free white men of the Colonies," whereas, on the contrary, the Declaration of Independence asserts the political equality of all men, and even the Constitution itself carefully avoids any political recognition not merely of Slavery, but of the diversity of races. The President represents the Fathers as having contemplated and provided for a permanent increase of the number of slaves in some of the States, and therefore forbidden Congress to touch Slavery in the way of attack or offence, and as having therefore also placed it under the general safeguard of the Constitution; whereas the Fathers, by authorizing Congress to abolish the African Slave-trade after 1808, as a means of attack, inflicted on Slavery in the States a blow, of which they expected it so languish immediately, and ultimately to expire. The President closes his defence in the annual message with a deliberate assault, very incongruous in such a place, upon some of the Northern States. At the same time he abstains, with marked caution, from naming the accused States. They, however, receive a compliment at his hands, by way of giving keenness to his rebuke, which enables us to identify them. They are Northern States "which were conspicuous in founding the Republic." All of the original Northern States were conspicuous in that great transaction. All of them, therefore, are accused. The offence charged is, that they disregard their constitutional obligations, and although "conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own confessedly within their jurisdiction, they engage in an offensive, hopeless and illegal undertaking, to reform the domestic institutions of the Southern States, at the peril of the very existence of the Constitution, and of all the countless benefits which it has conferred." I challenge the President to the proof, in behalf of Massachusetts; although I have only the interest common to all Americans and to all men in her great fame. What one corporate or social evil is there, of which she is conscious also of inability to heal it? Is it ignorance, prejudice, bigotry, vice, crime, public disorder, poverty or disease afflicting the minds or the bodies of her people? There she stands. Survey her universities, colleges, academies, observatories, primary schools, Sunday schools, penal codes and penitentiaries. Descend into her quarries, walk over her fields and through her gardens, observe her manufactories of a thousand various fabrics, watch her steamers ascending every river and inlet on your own coast, and her ships displaying their canvas on every sea; follow her fishermen in their adventurous voyages from her own adjacent bays to the icy ocean under either pole; and then return and enter her hospitals, which cure or relieve suffering humanity in every condition and at every period of life, from the lying-in to the second childhood, and which not only restore sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf, and speech to the dumb, but also bring back wandering reason to the insane, and teach even the idiot to think! Massachusetts, Sir, is a model of States, worthy of all honor; and though she was most conspicuous of all the States in the establishment of Republican institutions here, she is even more conspicuous still for the municipal wisdom with which she has made them contribute to the welfare of her people, and to the greatness of the Republic itself. In behalf of New-York, for whom it is my right and duty to speak, I defy the Presidential accuser. Mark her tranquil magnanimity, which becomes a State for whose delivery from tyranny Schuyler devised and labored, who received her political Constitution from HAMILTON, her intellectual and physical development from CLINTON, and her lessons in humanity from JAY. As she waves her wand over the continent, trade forsakes the broad natural channels which conveyed it before to the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays and to the Gulfs of St. Lawrence and of Mexico, and obediently to her command pours itself through her artificial channels into her own once obscure seaport, she stretches her wand again towards the ocean, and the commerce of all the continents concentrates itself as her feet; and with it, strong and full floods of immigration ride in contributing labor, capital, art, valor, and enterprise, to perfect and embellish our ever-widening empire. When, and on what occasion, has Massachusetts or New-York officiously and illegally intruded herself within the jurisdiction of sister States, to modify or reform their institutions? No, no, Sir. Their faults have been quite different. They have conceded too often and too much for their own just dignity and influence in Federal Administration; to the querulous complaints of the States in whose behalf the President arraigns them. I thank the President for the insult which, though so deeply unjust, was perhaps needful to arouse them to their duty in this great emergency. The President, in this connection, reviews the acquisitions of new domain, the organization of new Territories, and the admission of new States, and arrives at results which must be as agreeably surprising to the Slave States, as they are astounding to the Free States. He finds that the former have been altogether guiltless of political ambition, while he convicts the latter not only of unjust territorial aggrandizement, but also of false and fraudulent clamor against the Slave States, to cover their own aggressions. Notwithstanding the President's elaborated misconceptions, these historical facts remain, namely—that no acquisition whatever has ever been made at the issuance of the Free States, and with a view to their aggrandizement: that Louisiana and Florida, incidentally acquired for general and important national objects, have already yielded to the Slave States three States of their own class, while Texas was avowedly annexed as a means of security to Slavery, and one Slave State has been already admitted from that acquisition. And Congress has stipulated for the admission of four more; that by way of equivalent for the admission of California a Free State, the Slave States have obtained a virtual repeal of the Mexican law which forbade Slavery in New-Mexico and Utah; and that, as a consequence of that extraordinary legislation, Congress has also rescinded the prohibition of Slavery, which, in 1820, was extended over all of that part of Louisiana, except Missouri, which lies North of 36° 30' of North latitude. Sir, the real crime of the Northern States is this: they have forty degrees too much of North latitude. I dismiss for the present the President's first defence against the accusation of the new State of Kansas. On the 24th of January, 1856, when no important event had happened which was unknown at the date of the President's annual message, he submitted to Congress his second defence, in the form of a special message. In this paper, the President deplores, as the cause of all troubles which have occurred in Kansas, delays of the organization of the Territory, which have been permitted by the Governor, Mr. RANNEY. The organic law was passed by Congress on the 31st of May, 1854, but on that day there was not one lawful elector, citizen, or inhabitant, within the Territory, while the question, whether Slavery or universal Freedom should be established there, was devolved practically on the first Legislative bodies to be elected by the people who were to become thereafter the inhabitants of Kansas. The election for the first Legislative bodies was appointed by the Governor to be held on the 30th of March, 1855; and the 2d day of July, 1855, was designated for the organization of the Legislative Assembly. The only civilized community that was in contact with the new Territory was Missouri, a Slaveholding State, at whose instance the prohibition of Slavery within the Territory had been abrogated, so that she might attempt to colonize it with slaves. Immigrants were invited not only from all parts of the United States, but also from all other parts of the world, with a pledge that the people of the new Territory should be left perfectly free to establish or prohibit Slavery. A special election, however, was held within the Territory on the 29th day of November, 1854, without any preliminary census of the inhabitants, for the purpose of choosing a delegate who might sit, without a right to vote, in Congress, during the second session of the Thirty-third Congress, which was to begin on the first Monday of December, 1854, and to end on the third day of March, 1855. Mr. J. W. WHITFIELD was certified to be elected. There were vehement complaints of illegality in the election, but his title was nevertheless not contested, for the palpable reasons, that an investigation under the circumstances of the Territory, during so short a session of Congress, would be impossible, and that the question was of inconsiderable magnitude. Yet the President laments that the Governor neglected to order the first election for the Legislative bodies of the new Territory to be held simultaneously with that hurried Congressional election. He assigns his reasons: "Any question appertaining to the qualifications of persons voting as the people of the Territory would (in that case, incidentally) have necessarily passed under the supervision of Congress," (meaning the House of Representatives,) and would have been determined before conflicting passions had been inflamed by time, and before an opportunity would have been afforded for systematic interference by the people of individual States." Could the President, in any explicit arrangement of words more distinctly have confessed his disapprobatement in failing to secure a merely formal election of Legislative bodies within the Territory, in fraud of the organic law, of the people of Kansas, and of the cause of natural justice and humanity? The President then proceeds to launch severe denunciations against what he calls a propagandist attempt to colonize the Territory with opponents of Slavery. The whole American continent has been undergoing a process of colonization, in many forms, throughout a period of three hundred and fifty years. The only common element of all these movements, from the Mayflower to the last of Cunarders transporting propagandist expeditions under the auspices of the Pope of Rome? Was not the wide occupation of Spanish America a propagandism of the Catholic Church? Was not Connecticut by the Puritans; of the New-Netherlands by the Reformers of Holland; the late plantation of the Mohawk Valley by the Palatines; the establishment of Pennsylvania by the Friends; the mission of the Moravians at Bethlehem, in the same State; the foundation of Maryland by Lord BALTIMORE and his colony of British Catholics; the settlement of Jamestown by the Cavaliers and Churchmen of England; that of South Carolina by the Huguenots? Were not all these propagandist colonizations? Was not Texas settled by a colony of slaveholders, and California by companies of freemen? Yet never before did any Prince, King, Emperor, or President, denounce such colonizations. By every law of nature or nations forbid them? Does any public authority quarantine, on the ground of opinion, the ships which are continually pouring into the gates of New-York whole religious societies from Ireland, Wales, Germany, and Norway, with their pastors, and clerks, and choirs? But the President charges that the propagandists entered Kansas with a design to "anticipate and force the determination of the Slavery question within the Territory," (in favor of Freedom,) forgetting, nevertheless, that he has only just before deplored a failure of his own to anticipate and favor the determination of that question in favor of Slavery, by a coup-de-main, in advance even of their departure from their homes in the Atlantic States and in Europe. He charges, moreover, that the propagandists designed to prevent the free and natural action of the inhabitants in the intended organization of the Territory," when, in fact, they were pursuing the only free and natural course to organize it by immigrating and becoming permanent inhabitants, citizens, and electors, of Kansas. Not one unlawful or turbulent act has been hitherto charged against any one of the propagandists of Freedom. Mark, now, an extraordinary inconsistency of the President. On the 29th of June, 1854, only twenty-nine days after the opening of the Territory, and before one of the emigrants had reached Kansas, or even Missouri, a propagandist association, but not of emigrants, named the Platte County Self-Defensive Association, was established at Weston, on the western border of Missouri, in the interest of Slavery; and its published, through the organ of the President of the United States at that place, a resolution, that "when called upon by any citizen of Kansas, its members would hold themselves in readiness to assist in removing any and all emigrants who should go there under the aid of Northern Emigrant Societies." This association afterward often made good its atrocious threats, by violence against the property, peace and lives of unoffending citizens of Kansas. But the President of the United States, so far from denouncing it, does not even allude to its existence. The majority of the Commissioners of Territories ingeniously elaborate the President's charge, and arraign Massachusetts, her Emigrant Aid Society, and her emigrants. What has Massachusetts done? Before the Kansas [illegible] by Congress, Massachusetts [illegible] to some of her citizens [illegible] taking up new lands in [illegible] of those common charters which are used by all associations, industrial, moral, social, scientific, and religious, now-a-days, instead of copartnerships, for the more convenient transaction of their fiscal affairs. The actual capital is some $90,000. Neither the granting of the charter, nor any legislative action of the association under it, was morally wrong. To emigrate from one State or Territory singly, or in company with others, with or without incorporation by statute, is a right of every citizen of the United States, as it is a right of every freeman in the world. The State that denies this right is a tyranny—the subject to whom it is denied is a slave. Such free emigration is the chief element of American progress and civilization. Without it, there could be no community, no political Territory, no State in Kansas. Without it, there could have been no United States of America. To retain and carry into Kansas cherished political as well as moral, social and religious convictions, is a right of every emigrant. Must emigrants to that Territory carry there only their persons, and leave behind their minds and souls, disembodied and wandering in their native lands? They only are its founders, of a State who exercise independence of opinion; and it is to the exercise of that right that our new States, equally with all the older ones, owe their intelligence and vigor.

"There are, who, distant from their native soil,
Still for their own and country's glory toil;
While some, just rooted to their parent spot,
In life are useless, and in death forgot."

It is not morally wrong for Massachusetts to aid her sons, by a charter, to do what in itself is innocent and commendable. The President and the majority of the Committee maintain that such associations are in violation of national or at least of State laws. Here is the Constitution of the United States, and here are the Statutes at Large, in ten volumes octavo. Let the President or his defenders point out the inhibition. They specify, particularly, that the action of the State violates a law of comity, which regulates the intercourse of independent States, and especially the intercourse between the members of the Federal Union. Here are VATTEL and BURLAMAQUI. Let them point out in these pages this law of comity. There is no law of comity which forbids nations from permitting and encouraging emigration, on the ground of opinion. Moreover, Slavery is an outlaw under the law of nations. Still further, the Constitution of the United States has expressly incorporated into itself all of the laws of comity, for regulating the intercourse between independent States, which it deems proper to adopt. Whatever is forbidden expressly by the Constitution is unlawful. Whatever is not forbidden is lawful. The supposed [illegible] of the Territories ingeniously elaborate the President's charge, and arraign Massachusetts, her Emigrant Aid Society, and her emigrants. What has Massachusetts done? Before the Kansas [illegible] by Congress, Massachusetts [illegible] to some of her citizens [illegible] taking up new lands in [illegible] of those common charters which are used by all associations, industrial, moral, social, scientific, and religious, now-a-days, instead of copartnerships, for the more convenient transaction of their fiscal affairs. The actual capital is some $90,000. Neither the granting of the charter, nor any legislative action of the association under it, was morally wrong. To emigrate from one State or Territory singly, or in company with others,

...ington, and the Pro-Slavery Party, announced the result of the Legislative election to the Territory immediately afterwards, as follows:

"Yesterday was a proud and glorious day for the friends of Southern rights. The triumph of the Pro-Slavery Party is complete and overwhelming. Come on, Southern men! Bring your slaves, and fill up the Territory! Kansas is ours!"

The Kansas Herald, the organ of both the Administration and the Pro-Slavery Party, announced the result of the Legislative election to the Territory immediately afterwards, as follows:

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The Easter Reporter, published in Missouri, thus announced the result of the election, the day after it closed:

"LEXINGTON, March 31, 1855.

Several hundred emigrants from Kansas have just entered our city. They were preceded by the Westport band, playing Yankee Doodle. They came in at the east side of the public square, and proceeded entirely around it, the bands cheering us with fine music, and the emigrants with good news. Immediately following the bands were about two hundred horsemen in regular order; following these were one hundred and fifty wagons containing families. They gave repeated cheers for Kansas and Missouri. The report is not an Anti-Slavery one, as will be in the Legislature of Kansas. We have made a clean sweep."

A letter written at Brunswick, in Missouri, dated April 5th, 1855, and published in the New-York Herald, a Pro-Slavery journal, says that—

"From five to seven thousand men started from Missouri to attend the election, some to remove, but the most to return to their families, with an intention, if they liked the Territory, to make it their permanent residence, if the settlement practicable. But they intended to vote. The Missourians were, many of them, Douglas men. There were 150 voters from one county, 310 from Howard, 100 from Cooper. Indeed, every county furnished its quota; and when they set out, it looked like an army. They were armed. * * *

And, as there were no houses in the Territory, they carried tents. There no man was a peaceable one—to vote, and drive down stakes for their future homes. After the election, some 1,500 of the voters met in Committee at Mr. Jenkins, to ascertain if it was his purpose to ratify the election. He answered that it was, and said the majority at an election must carry the day. But it is not to be denied that the Governor, apprehending that the Governor of Missouri would be the tyrant—those his conduct had already been—assembled a force on the borders of the Territory. They were resolved, if a tyrant attempted to trample upon the rights of the sovereign people, to hang him."

On the 30th of May, 1855, the Squatter Sovereign, an organ of the invasion in Missouri, thus gave utterance to its spirit:

"From reports now received of Kansas, he never intended returning to our borders. Should he do so, we, without the shadow of doubt, say that our people ought to hang him by the neck; the sentiment is ours, in so soon as he again has unhallowed feet upon our shores.

Violators your characters and the Territory; and should the ungrateful dog dare to come among us again, hang him to the first rotten tree.

Citizens, be willing to protect the ballot-box! Let President Pierce, or Governor Reeder, or any other power attempt such a course in this, or any portion of the Union, and that day will never be forgotten."

Governor Reeder, at Easton, in Pennsylvania, on his first return to that place after the elections, declared the same result in frank and candid words, which cost him his office, namely:

"It was indeed too true that Kansas had been invaded, conquered, subjugated, by an armed force from beyond her borders, led on by a fanatical spirit, trampling under foot the principles of the Kansas Bill and the right of suffrage."

Hon. DAVID R. ATCHISON, a direct and out-spoken man, who never shrinks from responsibility, and who is confessedly eminent at once as a political leader in Missouri and as a leader of the Pro-Slavery movement therein directed against Kansas, in a speech reported as having been made to his fellow-citizens, and which, so far as I know, has not been disavowed, said:

"I say it with my own gross. These men came with the avowed purpose of driving or expelling you from the Territory. What did I advise you to do? War, meet them at their own game. When the first election came off, I told you to go over and vote. You did so, and beat them. We, our party in Kansas, nominated General WHITFIELD; not that he was, for Flemmans was a good, honest man, but Flemmans. Well, the next day after the election, that same Flemmans, with three hundred of his voters, left the Territory, and has never returned—no, never returned.

Well, what next? Why, an election for members of the Legislature to organize the Territory, must be held. What did I advise you to do then? Why, meet them on their own ground, and beat them at their own game again; and well and handsomely was the work done. I went over with a company of men. My object in going was not to vote; I had not a right to vote, unless I had disfranchised myself in Missouri. My object was not within two miles of a voting place. My object in going was not to vote, but to settle a difficulty between two of our candidates; and Abolitionists or the North said, and published it abroad, that ATCHISON was there with bowie-knife and revolver, and by God swore that Territory did go in the Territory, and that he was determined that Territory without being present for all sorts of kind of cattle. Well, we beat them, and Governor Reeder gave certificates to a majority of all the members of both Houses; and then, after they were organized, everybody will admit, they were the only organized power to say who were and who were not members of the same.

A free is known by its fruits. If Missourians voted in Kansas, it would be expected that the ballots deposited would exceed the number of electors. Just so it was. We have seen that it was so ascertained. The Executive Journal, recently obtained, proves that in four districts, where the results were not contested, 2,964 votes were cast on the 30th of March, although only 1,965 voters were there, as ascertained by the census. Again: The Legislature was chosen on the 30th of March, 1855, withdrew from the interior of the Territory to a place inconvenient for the citizens, and on the border of Missouri. There the Legislature enacted laws to this effect, namely: prohibiting the speaking, writing, or printing, or publishing of anything, in any form, calculated to disaffect slaves, or induce them to escape, under pain of not less than five years' imprisonment with hard labor; and forbidding free persons from maintaining, by speech, writing, or printing, or publishing, that slaves cannot lawfully be held in the Territory, under pain of imprisonment and hard labor two years. The Legislature further enacted, that no person of conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or entertaining doubts of the legal existence of Slavery in Kansas, shall sit as a juror in the trial of any cause founded on a breach of the laws which I have described. They further provided, that all officers and attorneys should be sworn, not only to support the Constitution of the United States, but also to support and sustain the organic laws of the Territory, and the Fugitive Slave Law; and that any persons offering to vote shall be presumed to be entitled to vote until the contrary is shown; and if any one, when required, shall refuse to take an oath to sustain the Fugitive Slave law, he shall not be permitted to vote. Although they passed a law that none but an inhabitant who had paid a tax should vote, yet they made no term of residence necessary, and provided for the immediate payment of a poll tax; so virtually declaring that on the eve of an election the people of a neighboring State can come in, in unlimited numbers, and, by taking up a residence of a day or an hour, pay a poll tax, and thus become legal voters, and then, after voting, return to their own State. They thus, in practical effect, provided for the people of Missouri to control future elections at their pleasure, and permitted such only of the real inhabitants of the Territory to vote as are friendly to the holding of slaves. They permitted no election of any of the officers in the Territory to be made by the people thereof, but created the offices and filled them, or appointed officers to fill them, for long periods. They provided that the next annual election should be held in October, 1856, and the Assembly should meet in January, 1857, so that none of these laws could be changed until the Lower House might be changed, in 1856; but the Council, which is elected for two years, could not be changed so as to allow a change of the laws or officers until the session of 1858, however much the inhabitants of the Territory might desire it. How fearfully do these laws illustrate that old political maxim of the English nation, that a Parliament called by a conqueror is itself conquered and enslaved! Who but foreigners, usurpers and tyrants could have made for the people of Kansas—a people "perfectly free"—such laws as these. Anatomists will describe the instrument, and even the force of the blow, if only you shew them the wound. Behold the proofs on which the allegations of invasion, usurpation and tyranny, made by the new State of Kansas, rest. They are, first: the President's own virtual admission, by defences indirect, irrelevant, ill-tempered, sophistical and evasive; second: an absolute agreement, concurrence and harmony, between the statements of the conflicting parties who were engaged in the transactions involved; third: the consequences of these transactions exactly such as must follow, if the accusations be true, and such as could not result if they be false. A few words, however, must be added, to bring more distinctly into view the President's complicity in these transactions, and to establish his responsibility therefor. The President openly lent his official influence and patronage to the slaveholders of Missouri, to effect the abrogation of the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas, contained in the act of Congress of 1820. He knew their purpose in regard to the elections in Kansas. He never interfered to prevent, to defeat, or to hinder them. He employed his official patronage to aid them. He now defends and protects the usurpation and tyranny, established by the invaders in Kansas, with all the influence of his exalted station, and even with the military power of the Republic; and he argues the duty of the people there to submit to the forcible establishment of Slavery, in violation of the national pledge, which he concurred in giving, that they should be left perfectly free to reject and exclude that justly obnoxious system. It thus appears that the President of the United States holds the people of Kansas prostrate and enslaved at his feet. To complete the painful account of this great crime it is necessary now to add that there has not been one day nor night, since the Government of Kansas was constituted and confided to the President of the United State, in which either the properties or the liberties, or even the lives, of its citizens have been secure against the violence and vengeance of the extreme foreign faction on which he upholds and protects. At this day Kansas is becoming more distracted than ever before, the scene of a conflict of irreconcilable opinions, to be determined by brute force. No immigrant goes there unarmed—no citizen dwells there in safety unarmed; armed masses of men are proceeding into the Territory, from various parts of the United States, to complete the work of invasion and tyranny which he has thus begun, under circumstances of fraud and perfidy unworthy of the character of a ruler of a free people. This gathering conflict in Kansas divides the sympathies, interests, passions, and prejudices, of the people of the United States. Whether, under such circumstances, it can be circumscribed within the limits of the Territory of Kansas, must be determined by statesmen from their knowledge of the courses of civil commotions, which have involved questions of moral right and consideration duty, as well as balances of political power. Whether, on the other hand, the people of Kansas, under these circumstances, will submit to this tyranny of a citizen of the United States like themselves, whose term of political power is nearly expired, can be determined by considering it in the aspect in which it is viewed by themselves. Speechless here, as they yet are, I give utterance to their united voices, and, holding in my hand the arraignment of GEORGE III., by the Congress of 1776, I impeach—in the words of that immortal text—the President of the United States:

"He has refused to pass laws for the accommodation of the people, unless they would relinquish the right of representation in their Legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only:

He has called together Legislative bodies at a place unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures:

He has prevented Legislative Houses from being elected, for no other cause than his conviction that they would oppose with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people:

"He has refused for a long time after" spurious Legislative Houses were imposed by himself, by usurpation on the people of Kansas to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise, the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and civil war within:

He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance:

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies to compel our submission to a foreign Legislature, and has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power:

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

'For protecting' invaders of Kansas 'from punishment for any murders which they shall commit on the inhabitants' of this Territory:

'For abolishing the free system of American law in' this Territory, 'establishing therein an arbitrary Government, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into' other Territories:

For taking away our charter, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our Government:

'For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring' an usurping Legislature, constituted by himself, 'invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.'"

What is wanting here to fill up the complement of a high judicial process? Is it an accuser? The youngest born of the Republic is before you, imploring you to rescue her from immolation on the altar of public faction. Is it a crime? Bethink yourselves what it is that has been subverted. It is the whole of a complete and rounded-off Republican Government of a Territory, indeed, by name, but, in substance, a Civil State. Consider the effect. The people of Kansas were "perfectly free." They now are free only to submit and obey. Consider whose system that Republican Government was, and the power that established it. It was one of the Constitutions of the United States, established by an act of the Congress of the United States. Consider what a tyranny it is that has been built on that atrocious usurpation. It is not a discriminating tyranny, that selects and punishes one, or a few, or even many, but it disfranchises all, and reduces every citizen to abject Slavery. Examine the code created by the Legislature. All the statutes of the State of Missouri are enacted in gross, without alteration or amendment, for the Government of Kansas; and then, at the end, the hasty blunder of misnomer is corrected by an explanatory act, that wherever the word "State" occurs, it means "Territory." And what a code! One that stifles not, indeed, the fruits of the womb, but the equally important element of a State, the fruits—the immortal fruits—of the mind; a code that puts in peril all rights and liberties whatsoever, by denying to men the right to know, to utter, and to argue, freely, according to conscience, a right in itself conservative of all other rights and liberties. It is not to wonder that a Senator who has defended these laws here deemed it necessary, at the same time, to assail the New-York *Tribune*. If transactions like these had occurred in old Rome, similar denunciations would have fallen on the heads of the Gracchi—the Tribunes of the people. Is an offender wanting? He stands before you, in many respects the most eminent man in all the world—the President of the United States—the constitutional and chosen defender and protector of the people who have been subjugated and enslaved. Is there anything of dignity or authority wanting to this tribunal? Where elsewhere shall be found one more august than the Senate of the United States? It is the ancient, constant, and undoubted right and usage of Parliaments—it is the chief purpose of their being—to question and complain of all persons, of what degree soever, found grievous to the Commonwealth, in abusing the power and trust committed to them by the people. Does this tribunal need a motive? We have that, too, in painful reality. These usurpations and oppressions have hitherto rested with the President of the United States, and those whom he has abetted. If they shall be left unredressed, they will henceforth become by adoption, our own. The conviction of the offending President is complete, and now he sinks out of view. His punishment rests with the people of the United States, whose trust he has betrayed. His conviction was only incidental to the business which is the order of the day. The order of the day is the redress of the wrongs of Kansas. How like unto each other are the parallels of tyranny and revolution in all times! Kansas is to-day in the very act of revolution against a tyranny of the President of the United States, identical in all its prominent features with the tyranny of the King of England which gave birth to the American Revolution. Kansas has instituted a revolution simply because ordinary remedies can never be applied in great political emergencies. There is a profound philosophy that belongs to revolutions. According to that philosophy, the President is assumed by the people of Kansas to entertain a resentment which can never be appeased, and his power, consequently, must be wholly taken away. Happily, however, for Kansas, and for us, her revolution is one that was anticipated and sanctioned and provided for in the Constitution of the United States, and is therefore a peaceful and (paradoxical as the expression may seem) a constitutional one. Never before have I seen occasion so great for admiring the wisdom and forecast of those who raised that noble edifice of civil Government. The people of Kansas, deprived of their sovereignty by a domestic tyranny, have, nevertheless, lawfully resumed it provisionally, and, so exercising it, have constituted themselves a State, and applied to Congress to admit them as such into the Federal Union. Congress has power to admit the new State thus organised. The favorable exercise of that power will terminate and crown the revolution. Once a State, the people of Kansas can preserve internal order, and defend themselves against invasion. Thus, the constitutional remedy is as effectual as it is peaceful and simple. This is the remedy for the evils existing in the Territory of Kansas, which I propose. Happily, there is no need to prove it to be either a lawful one or a proper one, or the only possible one. The President of the United States and the Committee on Territories unanimously concede all this broad ground, because he recommends it, and they adopt it. Wherein, then, do I differ from them? Simply thus. I propose to apply the remedy now, by admitting the new State with its present population and present Constitution. My opponents insist on postponing the measure until the Territory shall be conceded by the usurping authorities to contain 93,700 inhabitants, and until those authorities shall direct and authorize the people to organize a new State, under a new Constitution. In other words, I propose to allow the people of Kansas to apply the constitutional remedy at once. The President proposes to defer it indefinitely, and to commit the entire application of it to the hands of the Missouri borderers. He confesses the inadequacy of that course by asking appropriations of money to enable him to maintain and preserve order within the Territory until the indefinite period when the constitutional remedy shall be adopted. There is no sufficient reason for the delay which the President advises. He admits the rightfulness and necessity of the remedy. It is as rightful and necessary now as it ever will be. It is demanded by the condition and circumstances of the people of Kansas now. You cannot justly postpone, any more than you can justly deny, that right. To postpone would be a denial. The President would need no grant of money, or of armed men, to enforce obedience to law, when you shall have redressed the wrongs of which the people complain. Even under Governments less free than our own, there is no need of power where justice holds the helm. When justice is impartially administered, the obedience of the subject or citizen will be voluntary, cheerful, and practically unlimited. Troops justly due cannot be conceded to soon. True freedom exists, the utmost bonds of civil liberty are obtained, only where complaints are freely heard, deeply considered and speedily redressed. So only can you restore to Kansas the perfect freedom which you pledged, and she has lost. The Constitution does not prescribe 93,700, or any other number of people, as necessary to constitute a State. Besides, under the present ratio of increase, Kansas, whose population now is 40,000, will number 100,000 in a few months. The point made concerning numbers is therefore practically unimportant and frivolous. The President objects that the past proceedings by which the new State of Kansas was constituted were irregular in three respects: *First*—That they were instituted, conducted, and completed, by a party, and not by the whole people of Kansas; and, *Thirdly*—That the new State holds an attitude of defiance and insubordination towards the Territorial authorities and the Federal Union. I reply, first, that if the proceedings in question were irregular and partisanlike and factious, the exigencies of the case would at least excuse the faults, and Congress has unlimited discretion to waive them. *Secondly*—The proceedings were not thus irregular, partisanlike and factious, because no act of Congress forbade them—no act of the Territorial Legislature forbade them, directly or by implication—nor had the Territorial Legislature power either to authorise or to prohibit them. The proceedings were, indeed, instituted by a party who favored them. But they were prosecuted and consummated in the customary forms of popular elections, which were open to all the inhabitants of the Territory qualified to vote by the organic law, and to no other; and they have in no case occasioned conflict, nor does the new State now act or assume to engage in conflict with either the Territorial authorities or the Government of the Union. *Thirdly*—there can be no irregularity where there is no law prescribing what is irregular. Congress has not passed no law establishing regulations for the organization or admission of new States. Precedents in such cases, being without foundation in law, are without authority. This is a country whose Government is regulated, not by precedents, but by Constitutions. But if precedents were necessary, they are found in the cases of Texas and California, each of which was organised and admitted, subject to the same alleged irregularities. The majority of the Committee on Territories, in behalf of the President, interpose one further objection, by tracing this new State organization to the influence of a secret, armed, political society. Secrecy and combination, with extra-judicial oaths and armed power, were the machinery of the Missouri borderers in effecting the subjugation of the people of Kansas; as that machinery is always employed in the commission of political crimes. How far it was lawful or morally right for the people of Kansas to employ the same agencies for the defence of their lives and liberties, may be a question for casuists, but certainly is not one for me. I can freely confess, however, my deep regret that secret societies for any purpose whatsoever have obtained a place among political organizations within the Republic; and it is my hope that the experience which we have now so distinctly had, that they can be but too easily adapted to unlawful, seditious and dangerous enterprise, while they bring down suspicion and censure on high and noble causes, when identified with them, may be sufficient to induce a general discontinuance of them. Will the Senate hesitate for an hour between the alternative before them? The passions of the American people find healthful exercise in peaceful colonization, and the construction of railroads, and the building up and multiplying of Republican institutions. The Territory of Kansas lies across the path through which railroads must be built, and along which such institutions must be founded, without delay, in order to preserve the integrity of our Empire. Shall we suppress enterprises so benevolent and so healthful, and inflame our country with that fever of intestine war which exhausts and consumes not more the wealth and strength than the virtue and freedom of a nation? Shall we confess that the proclamation of popular sovereignty within the Territory of Kansas was not merely a failure, but was a pretence and a fraud? Or will Senators now contend that the people of Kansas, destitute as they are of a Legislature of their own, of executive authorities of their own, of Judicial authorities of their own, of a militia of their own, of revenues of their own, subject to disposal by themselves; practically deprived as they are of the rights of voting, serving as Jurors, and of writing, printing and speaking their own opinions, are nevertheless in the enjoyment and exercise of popular sovereignty? Shall we confess before the world, after so brief a trial, that this great political system of ours is inadequate either to enable the majority to control through the operation of opinion, without force, or to give security to the citizen against tyranny and domestic violence? Are we prepared so soon to relinquish our simple and beautiful sentiments of Republican Government, and to substitute in their place the machinery of usurpation and despotism? The Congress of the United States can refuse admission to Kansas only on the ground that it will not relinquish the hope of carrying African Slavery into that new Territory. If you are prepared to assume that ground, why not do it manfully and consistently, and establish Slavery there by a direct and explicit act of Congress? But have we come to that stage of demoralization and degeneracy so soon? We, who commenced our political existence and gained the sympathies of the world by proclaiming to other nations that we held "these truths to be self-evident: That "all men are born equal, and have certain inalienable rights; and that among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" we, who in the spirit of that declaration have assumed to teach and to illustrate, for the benefit of mankind, a higher and better civilization than they have hitherto known? If the Congress of the United States shall persist in this attempt, then they shall at least allow me to predict its results. Either you will not establish African Slavery in Kansas, or you will do it at the cost of the sacrifice of all the existing liberties of the American people. Even if Slavery were what it is not, a boon to the people of Kansas, they would reject it if enforced upon their acceptance or Federal guns. The attempt is in conflict with all the tendencies of the age. African Slavery has, for the last fifty years, been giving way, as well in this country as in the islands and on the main land throughout this hemisphere. The political power and prestige of Slavery in the United States are passing away. The slave States, practically governed the Union directly for fifty years. They govern it now, only indirectly, through the agency of Northern hands, temporarily enlisted in their support. So much owing to the decline of their power, they have already conceded to the Free States. The next step, if they persist in their present course, will be the resumption and exercise by the Free States of the control of the Government without such concessions as they have hitherto made to obtain it. Throughout a period of nearly twenty years, the defenders of Slavery arrested it from discussion in the national councils. Now, they practically confess to the necessity for defending it here, by initiating discussion themselves. They have at once thrown away their most successful weapon, compromise, and worn out that one which was next in effectiveness, threats of secession from the Union. It is under such inappropitious circumstances that they begin the new experiment of extending Slavery into free territory by force, the armed power of the Federal Government. You will need many votes from Free States in the House of Representatives, and even some votes from the Slave States, to send an army with a retinue of slaves in its train into Kansas. Have you calculated how long those who shall cast such votes will retain their places in the National Legislature? But I will grant, for the sake of the argument, that with Federal bayonets you can carry Slavery into Kansas, and maintain it there. Are you quite confident that this republican form of government can then be upheld and preserved? You will then yourselves have introduced the Trojan horse. No republican Government ever has endured, with standing armies maintained in its bosom to enforce submission to its laws. A people who have once learned to relinquish their rights, under compulsion, will not be long in forgetting that they ever had any. In extending Slavery into Kansas, therefore, by arms, you will subvert the liberties of the people. Senators of the free States, I appeal to you. Believe ye the prophets? I know you do. You know, then, that Slavery neither works mines and quarries, nor founds cities, nor builds ships, nor levies armies, nor mans navies. Why, then, will you insist on closing up this new Territory of Kansas against all enriching streams of immigration, while you pour into it the turbid and poisonous waters of African Slavery? Which one of you all, whether of Connecticut, or of Pennsylvania, or of Illinois, or of Michigan, would consent thus to extinguish the chief light of civilization within the State in which your own fortunes are cast, and in which your own posterity are to live? Why will you pursue a policy so unkind, so ungenerous, and so unjust, towards the helpless, defenceless, struggling Territory of Kansas, inhabited as it is by your own brethren, depending on you for protection and safety? Will Slavery in Kansas add to the wealth or power of your own States, or to the wealth, power, or glory, of the Republic? You know that it will diminish all of these. You profess a desire to end this national debate about Slavery, which has become, for you, intolerable. Is it not time to relinquish that hope? You have exhausted the virtue, for that purpose, that resided in compacts and platforms, in the suppression of the right of petition and in arbitrary parliamentary laws, and in abnegation of Federal authority over the subject of Slavery within the National Territories. Will you ever then end the debate, by binding Kansas with chains, for the safety of Slavery in Missouri? Even then you must give over Utah to Slavery, to make it secure and permanent in Kansas; and you must give over Oregon and Washington to both Polygamy and Slavery, so as to guaranty equally the one and the other of those peculiar domestic institutions in Utah; and so you must go on, sacrificing on the shrine of peace Territory after Territory, until the prevailing nationality of freedom and of virtue shall be lost, and the vicious anomalies, which you have hitherto vainly hoped Almighty Wisdom would remove from among you without your own concurrence, shall become the controlling elements in the Republic. He who found a river in his path, and sat down to wait for the flood to pass away, was not more unwise than he who expects the agitation of Slavery to cease while the love of Freedom animates the bosoms of mankind. The solemnity of the occasion draws over our heads that cloud of disunion, which always arises whenever the subject of Slavery is agitated. Still, the debate goes on, more ardently, earnestly and angrily than ever before. It employs now not merely logic, reproach, menace, retort, and defiance, but sabres, rifles and cannon. Do you look through this incipient war quite to the end, and see there peace, quiet, and harmony, on the subject of Slavery? If so, pray enlighten me, and shew me how long the struggle is which leads to such repose. The Free States are loyal, and they always will remain so. Their foothold on this Continent is firm and sure. Their ability to maintain themselves, unaided, under the present Constitution, is established. The Slave States, also, have been loyal hitherto, and I hope and trust they ever may remain so. But if disunion could ever come, it would come in the form of a secession of the Slaveholding States; and it would come, then, when the Slaveholding power, which is already firmly established on the Gulf of Mexico, and extends a thousand miles northward along both banks of the Mississippi, should have fixed its grappling irons upon the fountains of the Missouri and the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Then that power would either be intolerably supreme in this Republic, or it would strike for independence or exclusive dominion. Then the Free States and Slave States of the Atlantic, divided and warring with each other, would disgust the Free States of the Pacific, and they would have abundant cause and justification for withdrawing from a Union productive no longer of peace, safety, and liberty to themselves, and no longer holding up the cherished hopes of mankind. Mr. President, the Continental Congress of 1787, on resigning their trust, which it has discharged with signal fidelity, into the hands of the authorities elected under the new Constitution, and in taking leave of the constituents addressed to the people of the United States this memorable injunction: "Let it never be forgotten that the cause of the United States has always been the cause of human nature." Let us recall that precious monition; let us examine the ways which we have pursued hitherto, under the light thrown upon them by that instruction. We shall find, in doing so, that we have forgotten moral right, in the pursuit of material greatness, and we shall cease henceforth from practicing upon ourselves the miserable delusion, that we can safely extend Empire, when we shall have become reckless of the obligations of Eternal Justice, and faithless to the interests of Universal Freedom.

Mr. CLAY obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill was taken up.

Mr. SHORTER contended that Massachusetts, by her conduct relative to the Fugitive Slave Law, has placed herself outside of the pale of the Constitution, and ought not to be represented here. He said that the South had been deceived every time she had compromised with the North. He hoped, therefore, that no further attempts of that kind would be made. He said, not only Alabama, but every Southern State, is resolved that, should the Government fail to protect them in their constitutional rights, they will take the remedy into their own hands. They will stand on the Georgia platform. If the Democratic Party, which is the true exponent of State-rights' principles, shall triumph in the Presidential election, the Union will be saved; but, if Black Republicanism prevails, the history of our Confederacy will have been written. The only way to preserve the Union is for the true conservative men of the North, now represented by the sound National Democracy, to unite with the South, and wage unceasing war on the fanatics who would tear down the pillars of our Republic.

The Senate's amendment appropriating nearly $50,000 for engraving maps and drawings accompanying the reports of the explorations and surveys to determine the route for a Pacific Railroad was discussed. The question of extravagance was dilated upon in this connection, one gentleman saying the printing and engraving of this work will cost one million dollars, while others thought such large outlays would have a tendency to prejudice the construction of the road. An ineffectual effort was made to confine the appropriation within proper limits, excluding illustrations fitted only to adorn books of travel and natural history. The amendment to that effect was rejected and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening at 5 P. M. A petition was received from the employés in the manufacturing department of the Institution for the Blind, disclaiming any knowledge of the defamatory paper, in regard to Mr. Brown, recently presented. Referred to the Finance Committee.

THE UP-TOWN POST-OFFICE.

The majority report of the Special Committee on the Up-Town Post-Office was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes. It is adverse to any action on the subject, and was made the special order for Monday, it reads as follows:

The Special Committee, to whom were referred two several messages of his Honor the Mayor, communicating copies of certain correspondence between the Mayor and the Postmaster-General of the United States and the Postmaster of this City, upon the subject of an up-town Post-Office, and other postal matters; also, a communication from the Postmaster, relative to the rent of the building for this City, and transmitting a copy of an additional letter from the Mayor to the Postmaster-General and an accompanying petition—respectfully

REPORT:

That your Committee have carefully considered the various points contained in the documents referred to them, and made such inquiries as were necessary to a full understanding of the matter.

The Postmaster has furnished to the board a copy of a letter from the Mayor to the Postmaster-General, dated April 27, 1855, which the Mayor omitted to communicate, explicitly upon the subject of a Branch Post-Office in the upper part of the City, and inclosing a petition for its location at the junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

This letter is in the same peremptory style, which has characterized the communications of the Mayor to the several Departments of the City Government, and even to the Common Council. In his message of the 3d of March last, the Mayor states positively that there has been no correspondence between the Postmaster-General and myself, or between the Postmaster of New-York and myself, relative to an up-town Post-Office, not already communicated by me to the Board of Aldermen. It certainly seems strange that the other half of his letter, requiring the Postmaster-General that a failure to obey its requirements would be a dereliction of duty, should so soon have forgotten his impressive condemnation of the dereliction of an official in Washington as lightly as that of an official in New-York.

Although your Committee are bound in charity to concede that on the third of last month the Mayor had forgotten his letter of the 27th of April previous, they are not prepared to admit that he had forgotten it at the time he made the assertion in his message to the Common Council. It was presented to the Board of Aldermen by the member who is generally considered to be on the most intimate terms with His Honor, and it is not unreasonable to assume that the latter finding that the doctrine of "passive obedience did not prevail at Washington, may have suspected the inaction of the Common Council as a "make" on the part of the Mayor. It is certain that the parties interested in pressing this matter did not seek the aid of the Common Council until they had found the action of the Mayor insufficient.

It appears from the letter of the Postmaster, dated Dec. 3, 1855, copies of which were handed to the Board by the Mayor in his message of Jan. 3, 1856, that when offers were made under the official invitation of plans for a Down-Office in this City, the Superintendent sent word by the Mayor that "the power of Congress was limited to the Government of the City of New-York, and that it is the block bounded by Broadway, Fourth-avenue, Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, which is wanted for the Post-Office, and that the lot 100 feet 4½ inches on Thirty-first-street, 197 feet 8 inches on Sixth-avenue, and 98 feet 9½ inches on Thirty-second-street, in all a little over 10 full lots. Three-fourths of the block in assessed value is owned by Dr. Nicholas Niles, the most active person in the movement to obtain the Post-Office site, and Mr. J. Blackwell, the first planter of the pestilent forest, warded by the Mayor to the Postmaster General on the 27th of April last. The entire block was valued by the assessors for last year at $2118,500—the highest valuation, being the house and lot at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-first-street, assessed to Dr. Niles at $212,00, which amount has had reduced by the Tax Commissioners to $150,000, from which fact it is apparent that he considered the valuation of the assessors sufficiently high. Your Committee are of the opinion that the sum of $250,000 is nearly or quite $100,000 more than the block is worth, and do not agree with the Mayor that the Government is returning to consummate the speculation, is derelict, nor with the "unworthy rumor" in discounting an exposure of such attempts at speculation as the result of "a practiced attempt to derive personal advantage from public establishments, and a perverted moral sense."

Your Committee are informed by the Postmaster that the first knowledge he had of this scheme was obtained at Washington more than a year since; on which occasion he found Dr. Niles urgently pressing it upon the Post-Office Department as he has since upon your Committee. The petition sent to Washington by the Mayor, as above stated, was for an office at the junction of "Sixth-avenue and Broadway." The whole movement is transparently for that particular location. "The junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway," by which your Committee assume is meant the intersection of these streets at Thirty-second street.

A member of your Committee has been accorded the favor of a presentation of his views in the shape of a minority report, which has been entered at length on the minutes of the Board. Your Committee regret that the worthy Alderman has allowed himself to be imposed upon by interested parties; and if they comment with some freedom upon the fallacies and misstatements of that paper, there is no intention to reflect upon the minority of the Committee, whose sincerity they cheerfully acknowledge.

It is first charged, that in refusing to establish a post-office at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, "there is but too much reason to apprehend that the Post-Office Department is animated by a jealous apprehension of being shorn of the power of exclusively controlling the postal arrangements of the entire City." As the Department would have the same control over a new office that it does over an existing one, the charge is absurd.

It is next stated that "that locality is at a distance of more than three miles" from the existing office, and that the rule of the Department is not to establish post-offices within three miles from each other; whereas it is assumed that the failure to establish an office there "must have been owing to personal influences." The distance between the New-York and Yorkville offices is less than six miles, and the proposed site must be within three miles of one of them. But this point your Committee regard as unimportant. Whatever postal facilities are essential to the people of this great City ought to be accorded without regard to the distance between the offices. And even if the rule of distance does not control, is shown by the fact that the Yorkville and Harlem offices are only about two miles apart. It is stated in the Postmaster's letter, communicated to the Board, by the Mayor, that the number of mail and City letters delivered above Thirty-second-street, from river to river, daily, average 9,761 a day. It is evident from these figures that if an up-town Post-Office is established, it should be lower down; say at Astor-place or Union-square, but certainly no above Madison-square. It will not be claimed that the central part of the City, above Thirty-second-street is thickly populated. There are but few manufacturing establishments near the "junction," and none of them are large, while most of the people residing in the vicinity do business down-town. To nearly all those residing beyond the immediate neighborhood the Post-Office in Nassau-street is really more convenient than one up to Thirty-second-street, with its superior advantages, it is alleged that no less than twelve streets issue from the open place at this junction. This open place which is one-six h of a mile long, with an average width of about two hundred feet, is formed by the intersection of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, and is crossed by Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, in all six streets. If any others issue from it they are not mentioned in the records of the City, nor laid down upon the latest maps. It is added that a greater number of staged and cars pass through it in various directions than through almost any other in the lower part of the City. Broadway, by "lower Broadway" must be meant all of that street below Fourteenth-street, while there are several "open spaces" not on Broadway through which a greater number of stages and cars pass. As, with the exception of one small line, all the cars and stages passing through the open space at the junction run north and south, the great mass of the people above Fourteenth-street desiring to ride to and from the "junction," instead of paying the double omnibus fares in going down town, as declared by the minority report, would have to change the stages each way and pay quadruple fare.

It is positively stated that the time of thousands of individuals "is consumed every day of the year" "going down town" to mail letters and returning. As the number of persons who mail letters in this City, upon a careful estimate, is less than ten thousand a day, it is not probable that the time of "many thousands" would be saved by a Down-Town Post-Office. Your Committee learn from the Postmaster that through the four general and carriers' delivers ten fifty letters are now delivered below Thirty-second-street, and that the number of such a delivery would be increased by the establishment of a Down-Town Office. It is further stated that the mail boxes in various shoe and town and east of the above mentioned to be stolen," can afford any reliable certainty for the departure of letters at any given time. No evidence has been presented to your Committee to warrant this assertion. On the contrary, they are informed by the Postmaster that 2,000 letters a day are deposited in these boxes for the mails, besides those for City delivery, and that complaints of the failure of such letters to reach their destinations safely and in season are very rare. Your Committee have observed that some of the boxes are damp only exposed, and certainly the chances of theft are not increased as the suggestion in the minority report; and they have called the Postmaster's attention to the point. They learn from him that previous to the "Minority Report" he had directed arrangements to be made to have the boxes properly secured, and that for such purposes chains and padlocks are to be furnished when required.

After a clar at "exposing letters" among "a body of irresponsible carriers," which is destructive of the position of the "minority report"—for if the Post-Office agents cannot be trusted, instead of establishing a new office it would be better to abolish the existing one—a large portion of the document is occupied with complaints of the present insufficient delivery of up-town letters, and the great improvement which a new office at Thirty-second-street would accomplish. It is alleged that the letters arriving by the several railroads at Thirty-first-street, could be delivered at an up-town office in the course of half an hour after the arrival of the trains at that street, while now they are taken down to the Post-Office, slowly assorted, and then brought back again for delivery; and that up-town letters by the afternoon mails are not distributed the same evening, but are delayed from sixteen to twenty-four hours, say until from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. of the following day. These points are presented in various shapes, but remain substan dally the same. Your Committee have ascertained from the Postmaster the difference between the present disposition of up-town letters, and the disposition of them which the minority report, if entirely successful, would accomplish.

The New-York Post-Office is a "Distributing-Office," which the up-town Post-Office would not be under any circumstances. It is not practicable to make up letters from each of the twenty-five thousand Post-Offices in the United States to every other office, and therefore a few offices are selected as "central points" called Distributing-Offices, to which letters are mailed, and by which they are remailed.

Some letters are in this way remailed several times before reaching their destination.

If an up-town Post-Office was established, the great mass of letters for it, instead of being taken from the mails at Thirty-first-street, would still have to make the inevitable journey down town, unless the main Office was established at Thirty-second-street, and the commercial community left with a minor Office down town. Now, where letters for the upper part of the City reach the Post-Office, they are sorted simultaneously with the letters for the merchants down town; and those which are received before 3 o'clock in the afternoon are sent out for delivery at 4 o'clock, and delivered the same day: those received after 3 o'clock, and before 7 the following morning, are sent out for delivery at 8 o'clock in the morning, and those received before 12 o'clock noon are sent out at 1 o'clock the same day. To these

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AGRICULTURAL.

The Farmers' Institutes and Their Work.

Dairying, Fruit-Growing, and Other Topics Discussed.

Interesting Reports from Various Counties.

Ohio Farmers' Institutes—Dairying, Fruit-Growing, and Other Topics Discussed—Interesting Reports from Various Counties.

The Ohio Farmers' Institutes have been in session during the past week in Columbus, Ohio, and the following reports of the proceedings are taken from the Columbus Dispatch:

Dairying.

Mr. Thomas Ford, of Clark county, read a paper on dairying. He said that the dairy interest was the most important agricultural interest in the State. Ohio ranks fifth in the Union in the production of butter, and the dairy interest is increasing. Ohio has the best grazing land in the world, and the best breeds of cattle. Dairying is the most profitable branch of farming. Ohio has the best markets in the world. Ohio has the best dairy laws in the Union. Ohio has the best dairy farmers in the world. Ohio has the best dairy cattle in the world. Ohio has the best dairy products in the world. Ohio has the best dairy

New-York Daily Times.

PUBLISHED THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1856.

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☞ In the United States Senate yesterday, the question of printing the memorial of the Kansas Legislature was decided, but the subject was postponed, and Mr. SEWARD addressed the Senate. His speech is given elsewhere. In the House, the Deficiency Appropriation bill being under consideration, Mr. SMOOTER made a long speech on the Slavery question, denouncing Massachusetts for her action relative to the Fugitive Slave law, and declaring that the only guarantee for the perpetuity of the Union will be the success of the Democratic party in the next Presidential campaign.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced to consolidate the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn into one Municipal Government, to be called New-York. The Annual Tax Bill for this City was passed; also the Annual Appropriation Bill. A resolution was adopted, extending the session to 10 o'clock P. M. to-day. In the Assembly, a great amount of business of a private nature was transacted. The Supply Bill, as reported complete by the Committee, was passed to a third reading. The Governor sent in a message, positively refusing to call an extra session; but notwithstanding this, an adjournment *sine die* was carried at 10 o'clock last night, without the passage of the Appropriation, Supply or Apportionment Bills.

☞ Returns received from every town in Connecticut but one show the whole vote for Governor to be 66,600—the largest ever cast in the State. INGHAM, the Democratic candidate, leads 1,554 of an election by the people. The American State Ticket will be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot.

☞ We publish in another part of our paper this morning the very able speech of Hon. W. H. SEWARD in the U. S. Senate, yesterday, on the immediate admission of Kansas as a member of the Union.

Col. Fremont's Letter to Governor Robinson.

The manly and patriotic letter from Colonel FREMONT to Governor ROBINSON, of Kansas, which we publish elsewhere this morning, cannot fail to receive the attention and consideration to which it is so well entitled. If a man has good points, says the frank and chivalrous Napoleon, then they become salient, and we know each other suddenly. This is precisely what will be said by all honest men who read Col. FREMONT's letter. His good points have become salient in it, and we know him suddenly. The people of this country already knew that Col. FREMONT was one of the boldest and most indomitable men who have explored our wilderness, and marked out the path of empire; but only his intimate friends knew how heartily and thoroughly he sympathized in every movement towards freedom and the emancipation of the country from the rule of an unscrupulous and oppressive oligarchy. There is no equivocation or hesitation in Col. FREMONT's declaration of sentiments, as regards the Government of Kansas. He is heartily and broadly in favor of the Free State movement, and entertains not a doubt of the final triumph of the good cause.

Republicanism in New-Jersey.

A Republican mass meeting of the citizens of New-Jersey, irrespective of party, was held in Newark yesterday afternoon and evening. The immediate object of the gathering was to effect a permanent State organization of the Republican Party. The attendance was very large, comprising representatives from all sections of the State, and great enthusiasm was manifested. An able address, and a series of strong resolutions, were adopted with remarkable unanimity. They declare that the people of New-Jersey will insist upon the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and as a Free State only, and take ground earnestly in favor of discarding old party issues in order that the strength of the State may be centered upon the question of the predominance of Slavery, or the triumph of Freedom. A State Convention, for the election of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, is called to meet at Trenton on the 22d of May. An evening session was held, at which Senator WADE, of Ohio, spoke with great effect for nearly two hours. The demonstration throughout was harmonious and significant. New-Jersey will enroll herself among the ranks of the Freemen of the Union in the approaching struggle.

Good Beef in Fair Quantity and Quality—Prices Easy.

Our Cattle Market Report exhibits a fair supply of good beef cattle, which sold yesterday at about the average price of 1855, or but a trifle higher. The total receipts for the past week were 3,272; the weekly average for last year, 3,225. Most of the animals were young enough to be tender, and old enough and fat enough to be good. If the butchers will regulate their retail prices to the wholesale cost yesterday, they will find little complaint among their customers, though we think there will be a chance to fall a little in the course of a week or two. Veal calves are abundant, and the selling prices will probably soon set a smaller figure against veal cutlets. Our reports, both of the Cattle and Produce Markets, will be found unusually interesting—to citizens.

Augmenting the Army.

The annual Appropriation bill for the Army is under discussion in the House of Representatives, as a companion to the bill providing for the massacre of the Indian tribes in Oregon. The two subjects belong together. The latter is an addition to the yearly estimate for the army of $300,000. It also proposes to spare the regular service the unpalatable task of butchering the wretched aborigines, by turning loose upon them, at the above price, what are denominated "friendly tribes," who will execute the job of extermination with that savage vindictiveness and completeness that the workmanship of civilized warfare would naturally lack. Of the humaniterian view of this idea we have elsewhere stated our convictions at length. It also deserves, before the bill passes the Senate, approach from the economical side.

The army is chiefly useful as a border police for the repression of hostile savages. Its other purposes have ceased to have any very tenacious hold upon the liking, or need, or statesmanship of the country. The opinion is no longer private or singular that against the hazards of invasion or insurrection in periods of peace, a standing army is no necessary precaution, and the large class of rigid economists stand ready to prove that its cost is so much money mischievously wasted. It has ceased to be the practice of the Secretary of War to rest his claims for enlarged appropriations, and augmented ranks upon any other ground, than the necessity of repressing Indian outrage. Gen. DAVIS, in his Annual Report for 1854–5, expressly admits that for other objects a standing army is of no earthly advantage to the country; and denies the constitutional right of the government to maintain it, but for that specialty. If it was ever questioned before, it has not been doubted since the Mexican war, that the volunteer and militia force is abundantly ample for all the exigencies of external attack. Momentarily assuming, then, for argument's sake, the justice of these radical positions, let us apply them to the matter before Congress. Conceive the prestige of military glitter cleared away. Strip the officers, big and little, of their vulgar titles and frippery decorations of costume and equipage; and call the whole body by the only name its duties indicate—the Indian Police—and let us see how much we shall be willing to pay for that homely, unchivalrous, work-a-day service. To this test it is all important to have the matter brought. It costs the people of the United States sixteen millions of dollars yearly to support this police force. The number of rank and file at any time in actual service, even with the addition of the four regiments authorized by the last Congress, never is reckoned above 10,000; although more than fourteen thousand draw pay. Taken, therefore, by and large, every man taxes the treasury sixteen hundred dollars; a rate of wages, all things considered, entitling the country to the most efficient and successful performance of duty, and very certainly forbidding the notion that further aid and outlays are necessary to preserve order on the Indian frontiers. What is the fact? The Appropriation bill under discussion proposes to increase largely the compensation of officers, as two years ago the pay of privates was increased, thus adding vastly to the expense of the establishment, at the very moment its unwieldy inefficiency is substantially confessed in the application for auxiliary force to carry on the slaughter of the savages beyond the Rocky Mountains. The sixteen millions now assigned to this Department, and which fails to produce evidence of pacification at any part of our frontier; which leaves us the same monthly story of BILLY BOWLEGS, and his corporal's guard of Seminoles, who might with ordinary energy have been caught and bagged, and carried thrice round the solar system in the time wasted in successive wars upon them, leaves us reiterated stories of Camanche outrage, of Sioux aggression, and of hopeless contesta with the Oregon tribes, only relieved and mitigated by such merciless butchery as that perpetrated by HARNEY, in Nebraska, last year—these sixteen millions it is proposed to swell to twenty millions—two thousand dollars a head for every man employed—in order to quiet the borders. Why, half the money would extinguish the Indian title to every foot of land occupied by them in the Territories; and the other half would purchase a distant tract large enough to remove them *en masse*—thus, once for all, relieving the advance-guard of white emigration from the perils of such resistants. On economical grounds, therefore, we must regard these extraordinary benefactions to the army as uncalled for, and most injudicious. They are premiums for neglected duty; attractions tempting men fit for better things to seek service and rank in that school of aristocratic tendencies and vacant indolence; a serious reduction of the labor for which the money is to be the equivalent, and the transfer to other hands of a task already thrice paid for. If sixteen millions of dollars will not repress Indian violence, no amount in the Treasury can. Any enlargement of the appropriation must be the merest prodigality.

These remarks, let us add, are not dictated by any unfriendly dispositions towards our military arm. Indeed, he must be a hero of herculean resolution, who shall singly declare war against an army of ten thousand men. Practical good undoubtedly results from the military education afforded to officers by a permanent establishment; a good thoroughly exemplified by every battle fought by TAYLOR and SCOTT eight years ago. We applaud such schooling on pretty much the same principles as governed one of the Philadelphia municipalities, during the fearful riots of other days, when they adopted resolutions against interfering with the rioters, as, by such street-fights, a war-like temper, that must be serviceable to the country in the event of war, was developed and encouraged. But there is always the danger of leaving so potent an engine in the hands of an Executive, who may at any moment do what President PIERCE has threatened—employ them to extinguish legitimate popular movements. In the contemplation of this hazard, the growing cost of the War Department comes in to augment the disquietude, and let us close these remarks with the hope that the next Congress will economize more than the present, and put in the field against executive greed, and exorbitants to be increased activity.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—3 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway. Morse Printing Telegraph—Office No. 31 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALBANY, Wednesday, April 9.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill to consolidate the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn into one Municipal Government, to be called New-York. He said he did not introduce the bill with any expectation of action upon it this session, but to allow an opportunity for examination and discussion upon it. If he lived until another session, he intended to advocate the measure with all the power that he possessed.

Mr. KELLEY submitted the minority report on the Assembly Apportionment bill. It gives New-York 16 members, and Broome County 1. Messrs. WEBB and UPHAM's report gives New-York 17 members, and Broome County 2.

Mr. UPHAM reported a bill for the apportionment of the Senate districts.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Matteawan Cutlery Company.

Amending the Quarantine Laws.

To lay out River-street, Brooklyn.

Exempting the land of Agricultural Societies from taxation.

The New-York annual Tax bill.

To provide for the distribution among the district schools of the State of the standard works of American authors.

Relative to property conveyed by aliens.

For the better security of persons furnishing or repairing machinery.

To establish water lines for New-York harbor, and to define the duties of Harbor Commissioners.

The Annual Appropriation bill was passed.

A resolution was adopted extending the session to 10 o'clock P. M. Thursday.

EVENING SESSION.

Business was brought to a stand through the action of the House.

The report depriving Mr. BURLEIGH of his seat was discussed, but no action taken upon it up to the hour of adjournment.

ASSEMBLY... ALBANY, Wednesday, April 9.

During the first hour of the session an immense amount of business of a private nature was rushed through, until the supply bill was reached.

A long debate and struggle followed upon it. Eventually the bill, as reported complete by the Committee, was laid on the table for a third reading.

The Governor sent in a message positively refusing to call an extra session, and stating that if the ordinary bills necessary for the carrying on of the State Government were not passed, the responsibility must rest on the Legislature.

The report of the Committee of Investigation into the matters relating to the Central Railroad Consolidation was presented, and a motion made to extend the powers of the Committee during the recess. Lost.

BILLS PASSED.

The Annual Appropriation bill.

The School bills.

Mr. B. BAILEY rose to a question of privilege. He found in the Evening *Journal* the statement that a communication had been received from the Governor in reply to what purported to be an application addressed to him for an extra session.

He desired to know if any such communication was in possession of the House. The statements in it were false, let them proceed from the Governor or whom they might. No communication asking him to call an extra session had been sent to him. A paper signed by several members resolving that if the session was called they would vote for adjourning on the 20th had been shown the Governor, and he requested it might be left with him. A copy it appeared had been taken and published for political purposes.

A resolution, directing the Clerk to return the Governor's Message, was offered, but subsequently withdrawn.

Debate then ensued upon the Senate's resolution, extending the Session, which continued till the adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

A fierce fight took place over the attempt to extend the time of the Session, when the Senate's resolution to continue the Session until Friday night was non-concurred in by a vote of 61 to 40. Various other similar propositions were lost.

The Appropriation bill came down from the Senate amended, and with a section introduced appropriating $12,000 for the payment of the Railroad Commissioners.

Mr. NORTHUP moved that the section be now concurred in. He charged that the bill repealing the act creating the Railroad Commission had been killed in the Senate at the dictation of the Lieut. Governor. He called upon the House to strike out the proposed appropriation.

The bill was laid on the table.

The Senate then sent down another proposition to extend the Session until 4 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. DUGANNE spoke in opposition, and made a violent attack upon the Albany Regency, to the efforts of whose paid agents he attributed the delay that had taken place. They had pressed off all necessary bills in order to drive through measures in which their leaders personally were interested.

After an exciting and stormy debate,

Mr. B. BAILEY rose to a question of privilege. He said he understood that an Appropriation bill, which had been laid on the table by a vote of the House, had been taken away by some person not an officer of the House. He moved for a Committee of Investigation.

The Speaker said the bill had been returned to the Senate in consequence of a resolution recalling it by that body.

After a warm discussion, it was found that a wrong bill had been sent up to the Senate.

The House then having possession of it, called for a reading of the Senate's resolution.

In the midst of this confusion, Judge FOOT moved the extension of the session till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Cries of "Played out, played out."

It was evident that the House had resolved to drive over every measure in order to compel an extra session.

Messrs. DUGANNE, SNOW and others spoke against time.

Mr. BENJAMIN RAY wanted to know how long this had been going on.

Here a half dozen members rose and tried to speak at the same time, and for ten minutes preceding the adjournment, the House was in a perfect uproar.

At last, the hour of 10 o'clock arriving, the Speaker's hammer fell, and the House was declared adjourned *sine die*, and without having passed the Appropriation, Supply or Apportionment Bills.

It is generally supposed that Governor CLARK's proclamation will be published in the morning.

The Case of Wells, Pardoned by President Fillmore—Decision of the Supreme Court—Kansas Affairs, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.

In April, 1852, a man named WELLS was convicted of murder in this city, and sentenced to be hanged. He was pardoned by President FILLMORE, with the condition that he be imprisoned for life. A year ago an application was made to the Circuit Court for his discharge under a writ of *habeas corpus*, the prisoner's counsel, CHARLES L. JONES, Esq., assuming the broad ground that the pardon was absolute and the condition void. The Court refused the application and remanded WELLS to the Penitentiary.

The case came before the Supreme Court on appeal. Justice CATRON delivered an opinion this morning, sustaining the inferior Court, and saying the condition of the pardon was not the exercise of a new power, but merely the substitution of one punishment for another, and arguing that the pardoning power must be understood as it existed in England and in these Colonies prior to the formation of the Constitution.

Justice CURTIS and CAMPBELL concurring, were understood as assuming that writs of Error in criminal cases, not being permissible to the Supreme Court, it has no jurisdiction in the premises, and therefore the case should be dismissed.

Justice MCLEAN dissenting, argued that the example of England in matters of prerogative were not applicable to this country, the Executive being confined to positive law—in the absence of which, in this case, the conditional pardon was not sustainable. It was the exercise of a new power.

The Senate having called for additional information on Kansas affairs, and the House for further intelligence on the Central American question, the President to-day sent to each a message saying there is nothing new in the State Department regarding these subjects.

Governor BROOME, of Florida, has arrived in Washington, the object of his visit being to consult the Executive authorities regarding the protection of the frontiers of that State.

Louisiana Races.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 8.

At the race over the Metairie Course yesterday, three mile heats, *Alliance* was the winning horse, gallopingly beating his competitor, *Arrow*.

CONNECTICUT STATE ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, April 9.

We have returns from every town in the State but one for Governor. The whole vote is 66,600—the largest vote ever cast in the State. INGHAM, the Democratic candidate for Governor, leads 1,554 of an election by the people. The House stands: Democrats 104, and Opposition 187, with one to hear from. The Senate has 9 Democrats to 12 Opposition. The American State ticket will be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot. It will be strongly Anti-Nebraska.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, April 9.

The Senate is Fusion by three or five majority, and the House Fusion by seven majority, with three to hear from. Litchfield County has gone Fusion.

ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 8.

The majority of Mr. HOWE, Democratic candidate for Mayor, is 2,966—which is about the average majority of the entire Democratic ticket.

The Common Council will be composed of 23 Democrats and 8 Americans.

MICHIGAN COUNTY TOWN ELECTIONS.

LOCKPORT, Wednesday, April 9.

The town meetings in this county were held yesterday, and resulted in the election of a Board of Supervisors composed of 5 Americans, 4 Republicans, 9 Democrats, and one Independent. The Americans have a small majority of the popular vote.

The Free-State Question.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 9.

Governor ROBINSON, of Kansas, just previous to his departure from the city yesterday, met a number of gentlemen, members of the Legislature and others, at the rooms of the Emigrant Aid Society. He expressed very decidedly the opinion that the safety of Kansas as a Free State depends upon defeating Mr. DOUGLAS' bill for a new Constitutional Convention. Under the present Administration, and its bogus laws, there would be no chance of securing a fair election. Mr. ATCHISON, who, he said, is President, as far as Kansas is concerned, is reported to have three million dollars at his command to force Slavery into Kansas.

The Massachusetts Legislature and the Prohibitory Law.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 9.

The Senate Committee on the Prohibitory Law have reported that it is inexpedient, in the opinion of the Committee, to alter or modify the existing law. A minority report will be submitted. The Senate rejected the Ten-Hour bill by a large majority.

Kansas Investigating Committee.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 8.

Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, passed through Chicago yesterday.

Boston Chief of Police.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 9.

Major DANIEL J. CONDON was to-day appointed Chief of Police in place of ROBERT TAYLOR removed. Mr. TAYLOR leaves the office with the satisfaction that he has the general respect of community.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 9.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* sailed at noon to-day, with 64 passengers for Liverpool and 7 for Halifax. She took out $202,000 in specie. CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., of New-York, is among the passengers for Halifax, whence he goes to Newfoundland.

The Expected Steamer from Europe.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, April 9—1 P. M.

The steamship *Cambria* is now eleven days out, from Liverpool, with a week's later European news. Nothing has been heard of her up to the present moment.

The Albany City Election.

The election in Albany yesterday resulted in the choice of Dr. QUACKENBUSH, Soft Democrat, for Mayor, by a few votes, and in the success of the Democratic ticket generally. Mr. PADDOCK, Soft, is elected Recorder. The Democrats will have the Common Council. Of the ten Supervisors elected, 4 are Democrats, 3 Republicans and 3 Know-Nothings.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

WARDS.	Quackenbush, D.	Perry, K. N.	Van Hyck, Rep.
First	450	290	122
Second	294	311	77
Third, Eastern District	151	118	50
Third, Western District	152	204	60
Fourth, Eastern District	70	107	39
Fourth, Western District	109	202	77
Fifth, Eastern District	71	94	48
Fifth, Western District	71	48	39
Sixth	186	229	120
Seventh	606	250	86
Eighth, Northern District	220	229	56
Eighth, Southern District	554	60	65
Ninth, Eastern District	55	231	93
Ninth, Western District	137	236	45
Tenth, Eastern District	187	343	159
Tenth, Western District	81	200	88
Totals	3336	3308	1300

Sing Sing and Middletown Silver Mines.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate, granting to Dr. BRANDRETH a charter to work a silver mine, located on the State Prison grounds, and also a lease of the same for a period of 20 years. He alleges that he has already expended $10,000 in clearing out the mine, and has no more ready money he cares about sinking there—the work to be successfully prosecuted requiring a large additional outlay. This mining business, at first thought, seems to be rather out of the doctor's line; but there is, after all, quite an analogy between adding to the circulating medium by operating on the bowels of the earth, and promoting the circulation of the blood by operating on the human bowels. About two years since, the Sing Sing Silver Mine, which had remained undisturbed for three-quarters of a century, was re-opened by a company of citizens, but capital proved to be wanting, and a collapse was the result. Dr. BRANDRETH then purchased the concern and went on with the work all last Summer, and suspended operations upon the approach of Winter. He now proposes to start afresh the present Spring, and infuse new life into the metallic veins by a further liberal supply of aliment, probably through associating with him a number of gentlemen. This mine is situated a few rods north of the State Prison, the entrance being only a few feet from the Hudson, and on a level with the railroad. It consists of a perpendicular shaft 130 feet in depth, having as many as nine chambers or galleries branching off in various directions, and severally of 90 to 100 feet in length. The traditional reminiscences of this mine possess considerable interest.

About the year 1770 a fisherman found near the mouth of the present shaft what proved to be a lump of silver cropping out from a limestone rock. He subsequently tried to explore further by means of a powder blast, but, unfortunately, his hopes themselves were *blasted*, as the *report* spread, and the discovery soon became generally known. The poor fisherman received no other reward than what benificent Nature kindly bestowed,

By silvering o'er his head with age.

The Colonial Government took hold of the matter, and in the end made a very handsome thing of it. About a quarter of a mile distant, by the side of a small stream known as the Kill, a stamping and smelting mill was erected, and turned out large quantities of the silver bullion, in the form of bars nine to twelve inches in length. There are those now living in Sing Sing who have heard their parents describe all these things, and themselves remember to have seen, when very young, large quantities of the silver ingots lying in piles at the smelting-house. When the Revolutionary War began, mining operations were suspended, and the subterranean apartments have remained filled with water until a year or two since. It is stated that the troubles of war alone put a stop to the working of this mine; but, from the fact that the doctor dug out very diminutive specimens of *argentum* last season, it would rather appear that the veins were long since exhausted.

In the town of Middletown, Conn., there is a silver and cobalt mine, which is now producing more tangible results. It seems, a French medical gentleman, formerly attached to the household of LOUIS PHILIPPE, removed to this country a few years since, and settling at Middletown, learned the fact of the existence at that place of a mine which had been wrought a hundred years before, by a party of Germans, and then yielded a combination of the above metals. Being something of a mineralogist, he gave personal attention to the subject, and the consequence was the formation of a company, which has been successful far beyond expectation. Cobalt is the largest product, but considerable quantities of silver have been taken out, and the originator of the project has already realized a small fortune.

FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times, Herald, Tribune, Evening Post, Journal of Commerce, Express, New-Yorker, Sun, Courier and Enquirer, Commercial Advertiser, Mercantile Advertiser, Globe, Express, Day Book, Atlas, Staats-Zeitung, Demokrat, Abend-Zeitung, Journal of Commerce, Tribune, Times, Herald, Sun, Courier and Enquirer, Post, Globe, Mercantile Advertiser, Commercial Advertiser

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Evans and Physician—PERSONS of CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE, and PARTICULARLY THOSE AFFECTED WITH MERCURIAL DISEASE, should call at the Infirmary, No. 714 Broadway, where they will receive the most skilful treatment. Dr. E. has had many years' experience in the treatment of SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c., &c., and has discovered a remedy for the same, which is warranted to cure the most inveterate cases in a short time. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of CONSUMPTION, which has been tried in the most desperate cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of FEMALE DISEASES, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of DEAFNESS, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PILES, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of RUPTURE, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of CANCER, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of TUMOR, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of ULCER, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of FISTULA, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of HEMORRHOIDS, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS ANI, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS UTERI, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS VAGINÆ, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS OMENTI, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS INTESTINI, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS VESICÆ, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS RECTI, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS ANI, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS UTERI, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS VAGINÆ, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS OMENTI, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS INTESTINI, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS VESICÆ, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure. Dr. E. has also discovered a remedy for the cure of PROLAPSUS RECTI, which has been tried in many cases, and never failed to effect a cure.

Dr. Evans' Celebrated Cod Liver Oil of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Sole Builders, Clark & Co.,) has stood the test of eight years' experience, and is acknowledged the best and purest article made. See that the Trade and Master are on the label, and our signatures over the cork, without which it is not genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., No. 148, 150, 152, 154, and 156 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 146 Broadway.

Dr. Hegeman's Celebrated Cod Liver Oil of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Sole Builders, Clark & Co.,) has stood the test of eight years' experience, and is acknowledged the best and purest article made. See that the Trade and Master are on the label, and our signatures over the cork, without which it is not genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., No. 148, 150, 152, 154, and 156 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 146 Broadway.

Dr. Oxygenated Bitters—is the best certified medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia and General Debility, a safe and agreeable tonic, giving immediate relief and a cheerful sensation of health and strength.

SKIN THROAT AND LUNGS.

The Medical Specialist for April is now ready, and can be had gratis at the following places: Dr. Hunter's Office, No. 714 Broadway, corner of Astor-pl.; Agents from Allentown of the Respiratory Organs in New-York; Consumptives' Hospitals for Special Diseases in London. The Consumptives' Hospital. Cough Syrups, Cherry Pectorals and Pulmonic Wafers. Cure of Impudence and Dishonest Plagiarism. Dr. Hunter's Office. To our Readers and Exchanges. Private and Peculiar, Regular and Irregular. Hereditary Cases. Decided Cases Consumption in New-York—Remarkable Recovery. What is Heard by a "Cure?" Hearing in Pulmonary Affections. Diet of Consumptives. On Superstition. On Air. The Vanity of Physicians. THE SPECIALIST is edited by Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, the well-known Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, No. 714 Broadway, and published by SHERMAN & CO. No. 1 Verey-st., Astor House, New-York. Single copies 12 cents. Subscription, $1 a year.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE BY M. FREEDMAN, No. 156 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Rice! Rice! Rice!—THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN RICE COMPANY having succeeded in selling their last house (which is the largest in the world, holding 60,000 tons) with the recent water ice over brought to this market, will be ready to deliver those cargoes to dealers, at the lowest rates, and established between Leight and Vesey-sts., North River, New-York, and the foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, L. I., at the low price of $1 25 per ton, on which no quotation shall open. Shipmen, independent dealers, butchers, confectioners, and all who may require, are invited to give the Company a call. Principal office, No. 181 Broadway, New-York.

We Call Particular Attention—To the sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, TO-MORROW, April 11, at 12 o'clock, by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, of three valuable lots, with the buildings, Nos. 19, 23 and 25 Orchard-st., near Canal-st., the latter nearly 37 ft. front, and a piece of ground, 50 ft. wide, lying in the rear, 99 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage.

Wakefield.—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustees will be at No. 163 Bowery, EACH FRIDAY EVENING, until the 1st of May, to deliver Deeds to such as are entitled to them. After that day (1st of May) lots will be sold at auction, and all who are not paid in full will be forfeited. CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved cough remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other cough candies.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Sale of a Sailing Ship, Four Shillings & Sixpence.—On THURSDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the assignee, the property known as the Ship of Flushing and Sawing Mill, with all the machinery, patent right, &c. For particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 54 Pine-st.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, gout, chronic diseases of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of iodide-de of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Do You Know Thyself?—LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, by Prof. FOWLER, EVERY EVENING, in Clinton Hall, 8th-av., corner of 34th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Examinations, with charts and full written delineations of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

Gas Fixtures and Fittings.—Chandeliers and Brackets, from the manufactories of Cornelius & Baker and others, of the latest designs. BROWN & HELM, No. 56 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

The Diseases of the Skin.—L. V. NEWTON, M.D., devotes special attention to the treatment of cutaneous affections and scrofula at his office, No. 152 6th-av., near 10th-st. Office hours before 11 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

For Sale, a handsome Bay Pony—Five years old, 14 hands high, warranted sound, kind, and very gentle; will broke to harness and under the saddle; a capital family pet, with rapidly increasing speed. Call at No. 126 5th-av.

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal supporters, lady bells, suspensory bandages, &c., the largest assortment in the City, including every variety and pattern. Wholesale and retail. CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

PERSONAL.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young girl, to do general housework in a small family; is understands cooking, washing and ironing. City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 476 6th-av., below 9th-st. Inquire in the office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two very accomplished girls, with good City references; one as governess, and can teach the rudiments of music; the other as an experienced chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid; will do fine washing and ironing, or would prefer to do housework in a small family. Call at No. 198 14th-st., on the corner of 6th-av., front room, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED.—As tenor singer or leader in a church in New-York or Brooklyn, by a gentleman who has a very superior voice; abundant references if required. Address MERLE WILLIS, at this office.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing. Excellent City references. Call at No. 168 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as housekeeper, confidential French waiter, or lady's maid. Unexceptionable references can be given. Call at No. 94 20th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a good expert cook, who can come well recommended, and understand all kinds of baking and cook to the best of fine cooking and ironing; and the other as chambermaid and waiter, and can do the very best of fine washing and ironing; excellent shirt ironer; will be always willing to assist each other. The best of City references. Call for two days at No. 166 West 20th-st., 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two capable young women with excellent City references; one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands both capacities; will travel with a family or live in a private family in the City. Wages $6. Is fully competent. The other as general housework girl; can wash and iron; will make good bread, do up gentlemen's linen neatly. Wages $5. Call or address 216 East 20th-st.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman, with first City reference, as cook, washer and ironer; she is a first-rate baker, and understands her business in every respect. If not suited in the above, the advertiser would do the housework of a small family. Can be seen at No. 46 West 14th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, for two days.

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TEACHERS WANTED.—A teacher of the Piano-forte and vocal music in a female boarding-school, two hours' ride from the City. A lady competent to speak and teach the French language preferred. Also, a teacher of the same school, an active, amiable and experienced middle-aged American woman as housekeeper. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 69, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A young lady from Massachusetts, of superior musical attainments, wishes a situation as teacher of the Piano-forte, in or near the City, or will go West. Can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address MARY, Box No. 516 New-York Post-Office.

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WOMAN WANTED—To cook and wash and iron for a private family; she must come well recommended, and understand her business thoroughly. None others need apply. at No. 217 Bleecker-st.

WOMAN WANTED—By a small family, a short distance from the City, a Protestant woman as cook or to do general housework. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock at No. 119 2d-av.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active boy, about 15 years of age, in a store, to make himself generally useful. Apply before 10 o'clock, A. M., to ARCHER & MARTEN, No. 270 Greenwich-st.

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The Committee have decided to send the first Colony from Albany on N. Y. Central Railroad, on the morning of the 16th day of April, inst., under the direction of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company, expecting that a party from Boston will join the Albany Company on the 15th inst. It is desirable, but not positively required, that persons residing out of the city should be in Albany on the 15th inst. to start with the company at this place. All letters sent to the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary.

Subscriptions from the friends of Freedom of Kansas are solicited, and should be sent to C. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer, Albany.

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CANTON CRAPES,
And other materials for Traveling Dresses.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SUPERB DRESS GOODS,
Received by the FULTON, will be opened on MONDAY, April 7th.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

6,000 YARDS OF DRAB BEAVER,
Imported expressly for
FIRE CLOTHES.
SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 122 and 146 Fulton-st.

BAREGE ROBES,
FROM AUCTION.
Commencing at $8 50 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 2-story brick house, 20 by 40 feet, with 2-story kitchen in the rear, and lot 25 by 100 feet, situated on the corner of Fifth-st. and Fifth-av., Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN BREWER.

FOR SALE—A 2-story brick house

AUCTION SALES.

STEINWAY & MORGENROTH'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS.—THIS DAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 128 West 31st-st., all the magnificent furniture contained in the above five-story dwelling. Has been but little used in the above five-story dwelling. Has been but little used in the parlors, and is in perfect order. Part of which was made in Paris, and by the best makers there. Consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor furniture, covered with rich brocatelle, damask and reps; rosewood and walnut center, card, and sofa tables; rosewood and walnut etagere; rosewood and walnut piano-forte stools; rosewood and walnut bureaus, chiffoniers, and secretary bureaus; library and secretary bookcases, oak and mahogany etageres, extension dining tables, mantel and pier glasses, with marble slabs; oak chamber furniture on castors, carved and plain; beds of every description; wardrobes, hair mattresses, palliasses, French plate pier glasses and mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, China and glass ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c. This sale is worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods packed on the premises or stored until 1st May.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & SONS, Auctioneers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & SONS WILL SELL on TUESDAY, the 15th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 2 3-story and basement first-class buildings, with all the modern improvements, situate at 61st-st., near 1st-av. These houses are well worthy the attention of purchasers, as there are no better built houses on this island. For particulars and terms apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. M. CRISTALER, Auctioneer.

A. M. CRISTALER WILL SELL ON FRIDAY—11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Cortlandt-st., the stock and fixtures of a wholesale oil establishment, comprising about 5,000 gallons of sperm, whale and other oils, oil-cans, measures, boxes, and everything appertaining to the above business. To the trade, who are respectfully invited, this is a chance seldom to be met with. By order of JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT No. 222 West 20th-st.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the superior 2-story house and lot No. 222 West 20th-st., finished in the best manner for the owner's use, and in fine order. ½ per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Milwaukie, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:50 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves at 2:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 8:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

H. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 175 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 9 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 2:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct; without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., and Sufferns, for Piermont and, intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW ENGLAND ROUTE.—TRIWEEKLY LINE VIA PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of Express train of New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, from New-York, at 8 o'clock A. M.; 5:30 P. M. for Providence after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00, and reaches Hartford to connect with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:
Providence for Hartford, 9:15 P. M., arriving at 7:15 P. M., connecting with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford, 7:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.
For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M., Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and Hubert-sts.

No Train on Sunday.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, 9:00 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West (via Jersey City Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($15 and $16 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington (D. C.) and Norfolk.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 3, 5¾ and 7 o'clock P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Bunter's Point, (opposite 53d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fair 10 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 186 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Will, at all further notice, leave Pier No. 1 North River, at the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lunch are discontinued.

AGREEMENT LINES.

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 68 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents.

MANNING & SQUIER, P. o. 54 Cortlandt-st.

ZINC PAINTS—Manufactured by the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.
HENRY ATKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 146 Washington-st., near Cortlandt-st.,
New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—An excellent family horse and Rockaway carriage and harness, a very desirable establishment, will be sold at the lowest price as no further use for it. Apply at No. 9 South-st., up stairs.

CARRIAGES.—The entire stock of the Carriage Repository No. 93 Wooster-st., will be closed out regardless of cost, and must be disposed of previous to the 1st May, as the undersigned then retires from the business.

MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 93 Wooster-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON continues his practice in the treatment of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.

Dr. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the U. S. Hospital; Author of "The Causes and Cure," numerous plates, 21. Office No. 49 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their most painful form;
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustules, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, etc.; Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throats, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c.

Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun, Times, Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 114, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any informa tion in relation to this most extraordinary case to any person who may desire it.

Mrs. SUSANNA, No. 182 Elizabeth-st., New-York. This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable; some of the ulcers had consumed the flesh to the skull and bones. She was cured in a month.

ULCERS.

W. JARVIS, Esq., No. 2 Reade-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destructive ulcer on the leg, reaching to the bone. After the physician had exhausted his skill on it, he recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr. Jarvis then, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed the terrible ulcer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE.

Mr. WM. MCCLARENS, No. 28 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was TEN INCHES long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McClaren had been confined to his house for months, who were unable to arrest the progress of this desperate case, which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. JAMES MCKEE, shoe store, is at No. 49 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. JOHNSON, No. 193 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pain he endured was most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

R. RYAN, Esq., No. 32 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted that he had to abandon his business, and was soon unable to walk or rest his foot upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to double their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy one hour's sleep except through opium or some more powerful drugs. Many cities visited the Springs, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, nor has he suffered any other attack, though five years have since elapsed.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. GOOVER of 25 Ann-st., New-York, of a violent cough, pain in the breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Goodwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him.

Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. B. RING, No. 192 Broadway; WHEELER & HART, No. 221 Bleekman-st.; BARNES'S PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and by the Druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, MRS. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st.

ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES OF THE SEASON

exert vast influence over the human system and sensations; upon their recurrence all persons of plethoric habit—sufferers from scrofula—cutaneous eruptions—stubborn ulcers, from an injudicious use of mercury, and in chronic constitutional disorders—should have recourse to SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, the original and genuine article so long celebrated for the cure of the above-named diseases, and all others arising from an impoverished, vitiated or inflamed condition of the blood or habits of the system. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

DR. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, is specially appointed by the Proprietor sole agent.

TRISEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Société de Pharmacie at Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRISEMAR No. 1—In the recovery of sexual and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from self-abuse, its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if TRISEMAR were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRISEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRISEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRISEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless on previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No. 157 Prince-st.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC COORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary beyond description, in youth, manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if this Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment. 300 pages, full of colored plates. Among its 100 cents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., 49 Reade-st., corner of 280 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 228 Race-st., Philadelphia. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years and made more cures than any other man in the City. In many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as here often. Chancres mercurized in half a day, and guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, or exposure, or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. May be carried in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the most able destruction of the constitution.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor obliged to give a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and in a manner that never causes nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA COORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substance, and converting them into *pure and wholesome blood*; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $1 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 72 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—300th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth $1 and 25 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., 49 Reade-st., corner of 280 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 228 Race-st., Philadelphia. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years and made more cures than any other man in the City. In many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as here often. Chancres mercurized in half a day, and guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, or exposure, or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. May be carried in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the most able destruction of the constitution.

MEDICAL.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated, so pleasant that no one will refuse to take them, and so powerful that a few will cure the very worst cases of disease. Those who have dreaded the nauseousness of other cathartics may know they can be cured for 25 cents. Try AYER'S PILLS, and you will prove it.

Purify the blood and diseases will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all the Purgatives, and Cathartic, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Derangements of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more: the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

The AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world; and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to all who have used them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Mt. Dunne-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the same success. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

LADIES' HOSPITAL.—Mrs. W. H. MAXWELL would inform the ladies that she has invented and patented a new and valuable apparatus as a bodystrengthener, to assist ladies in their confinement. Having had long experience and success, she would apprise ladies on the point of confinement that she will be happy to afford a comfortable home at her residence, where they can have the best medical treatment and meet motherly care and nursing. No. 34 Lispenard-st., New-York.

PILES, PILES, PILES.—SIMPSON'S celebrated Vegetable Pile Specific, warranted to cure in all cases—never known to fail, as can be seen by the certificates at the principal office, No. 515 Broome-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists in the United States.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West.	PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.
ADRIATIC, Capt.	BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $70. Extensive use of extra-sized staterooms, $250. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Nov. 26...1855	Saturday, Dec. 1.....1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12....1855	Saturday, Dec. 15....1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26....1855	Saturday, Dec. 29....1855
Saturday, Jan. 5.....1856	Saturday, Jan. 12....1856
Saturday, Jan. 19.....1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23...1856
Saturday, Feb. 2.....1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6....1856
Saturday, Feb. 16.....1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20...1856
Saturday, March 1.....1856	Wednesday, March 5...1856
Saturday, March 15....1856	Wednesday, March 19...1856
Saturday, March 29....1856	Wednesday, April 2....1856
Saturday, April 12.....1856	Wednesday, April 16...1856
Saturday, April 26.....1856	Wednesday, April 30...1856
Saturday, May 10.....1856	Wednesday, May 14.....1856
Saturday, May 24.....1856	Wednesday, May 28.....1856
	Wednesday, June 11....1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 8 Austin Friars, London.
E. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Calls at Cork Harbor.
$130; Second Cabin Passage, $70. From Boston to Liverpool—Calls at Halifax. Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Leaves New-York.....Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, Mar. 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Mar. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York.....Wednesday, April 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, April 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, April 16.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 23.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed thereafter and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CARROLL, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	67

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or New-York.
No parcels received on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For Passage or Freight, apply to
G. SANDS, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail May 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Captain C. LUDLUM. This steamship will depart from the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. This ship has improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequalled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 A. M. *Shippers* will please take notice that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any other will be returned. The steamship BALTIC will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail April 26. The steamers of this line, to avoid any danger from ice, will not cross the Banks of Newfoundland north of 46 degrees until after the 1st of August.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINE, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of Passage—First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 1. For freight or passage, apply to

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail May 31.

G. SAMUDIO, Agent, No. 63 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,900 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 3,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,900 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 17th of May, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills on Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.

ETNA, Capt. Miller.	EMU, Capt. Small.
JUNO, Capt. Wilkinson.	LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brocklebank.	

Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first class passengers, are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and stewards fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

SHOWCASES AND METAL SASHES.—Country merchants and others can find a large assortment of every style of Showcases, at the very lowest prices also, Metal Sash and Glazing for store fronts, &c., at No. 13 Park-place, near Broadway, and No. 13 Canal-st., near Broadway and Centre-st. Also at 69 South Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. A. J. CAMPBELL.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of first-class chamber furniture, in all patterns and of the most elaborate finish, in white, figured and Oswego, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 45 and 47 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS.—ESTABLISHED IN 1815. The largest and cheapest assortment in the State of New-York. Everything in the line found, including carpets, oil-cloths, &c. P. J. TODD, No. 56 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EXTRA AND CHOICE BEATS.—Country dressing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—JAMES J. CAMERON STORY, LEWIS E. LEARY and ALEXANDER KNIGHT, Executors of the last will and testament of HENRY GRAHAM, deceased, against JAMES HARRIS and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the decree and order of this Court, bearing date the 26th day of March, 1856, I, the undersigned, the Referee appointed by said decree to ascertain the facts in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint in this action upon the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest on nine hundred and one dollars and seventy-four cents from the 27th day of said month, and with interest on the residue of said sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-five cents from the 9th day of said month, besides the costs of the action.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1856.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

And you the said defendants are hereby further notified that the complaint above mentioned, and on the 28th day of April, 1856, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

SCUDDER & CARTER,
ap8-law6w Th* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

Proceedings of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistants.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REGULAR MEETING, April 9.—The Board was called to order by the President, Mr. BRENNAN.

The Clerk read the Journal of the last meeting, which was approved.

Mr. BRENNAN presented the petition of Mr. Thomas Hall, for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds.

Referred to the Committee on Police